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The
Messages and Proclamations
OF THE
Governors
OF THE
STATE *of* MISSOURI



COMPILED AND EDITED BY
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SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

VOLUME XVII

Published by
THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI
1955

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PREFACE

This volume of "The Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri" includes the messages and proclamations of Governor Forrest Smith (1949-1953).

FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER.

COLUMBIA, 1955.

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GOVERNOR FORREST SMITH



FORREST SMITH
Governor 1949-1953

FORREST SMITH

By

JAMES C. KIRKPATRICK

Forrest Smith, forty-second Governor of Missouri, brought to the office not only a long and unusual experience in state government but also a deep and abiding interest in his fellowmen.

Believing that "there is no substitute for experience," a phrase he used frequently during his political career extending over a period of forty years, Governor Smith called qualified and trustworthy business men to join him in giving his native State an exceptionally good administration, which saw the vast majority of his legislative recommendations enacted into law.

Probably no other governor has assumed the office with such a wide following of friends in every one of the State's 114 counties and the City of St. Louis. As evidence of this fact, he was the first person ever to be elected for four terms to a major State office. He served as State Auditor from 1933 to 1949, inclusive.

In his campaign for governor, Forrest Smith carried 102 of the 114 counties. In the general election of 1948 he received the largest majority ever accorded a gubernatorial candidate in Missouri.

This overwhelming vote of confidence for Governor Smith followed one of the most caustic and vitriolic attacks ever made upon a candidate by an unfriendly metropolitan press. On the other hand, he was the beneficiary of a friendly outstate press which, in some instances, disregarded party lines to support him.

From early childhood Governor Smith manifested a love for people and sympathy for those suffering and in distress. All through his official life these qualities were in the forefront. He was among the first in Missouri to advocate pensions for the deserving aged and relief for the sick and unemployed. He is recognized as the father of the state sales tax, the chief source of revenue necessary to finance a social security program for Missouri.

Forrest Smith was born near Richmond, Ray County, Missouri, on February 14, 1886, the son of James Patrick and Lillian (Hill) Smith. His parents, being of Southern ancestry

and sympathies, named him for Nathan Bedford Forrest. His admiration for this illustrious Confederate general has had an influence on his career.

Forrest Smith's paternal grandfather, Patrick Smith, came to Ray County in 1832 from Pittsylvania County, Virginia, and later married Mary Shaw, a native of Ray County whose father migrated from Tennessee at an early day. Patrick Smith cultivated a farm near Richmond and was one of the pioneers who aided in the early improvement of the county. In 1848, he joined the early adventurers in the gold rush to California, where it is thought he accumulated a considerable fortune. Intending to return to Missouri, he took passage on the steamer *Central America*, which on this voyage was said to have carried the richest cargo up to that time ever taken through the Golden Gate. The vessel was never heard from again. Its fate and that of its passengers is unknown to this day.

Patrick Smith was not the only California adventurer in Forrest Smith's family. His father, James Patrick Smith, when a boy of twelve, accompanied his grandfather Shaw to California, the journey being undertaken overland and on foot. James P. Smith remained in the West until the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1869, when he began his return journey to Missouri on the second through train east-bound over the road. He engaged in farming in Ray County until his retirement a number of years before his death, which occurred in 1931. He and his wife were the parents of two children, Forrest and Mary Elizabeth, now Mrs. Joseph S. Watkins of Richmond.

Forrest Smith spent his childhood on the family farm where he was born. After completion of courses in the rural schools, he attended Woodson Institute at Richmond, Missouri, and Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri. After four years as a teacher in district schools, Smith became principal of the Richmond grammar school, in which position he served five years.

He was married to Miss Mildred Williams of Richmond on October 12, 1915. They are the parents of two daughters: Mildred Forrestine, now Mrs. Arthur D. Lynn, Jr., of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and Mary Josephine, now Mrs. Frank Teterus of Glendale, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Lynn are the parents of two daughters, Jody and Elizabeth Louise. The three children

of Mr. and Mrs. Teterus are Frank, Jr., Forrest (appropriately called "Little Gov"), and Mildred Anne.

Forrest Smith began his political career as deputy county assessor of Ray County, serving in this position for four years. The good judgment and fairness on property valuations shown during his four years in this office won him a public confidence that was to serve him well in later years.

In 1914 Forrest Smith assumed the duties of his first elective office, that of county clerk of Ray County. In 1918 he was re-elected without opposition to a second four-year term. During that time he helped organize and served as president of the County Clerks' Association of Missouri, an organization in which he retained a special interest throughout his career in public life. He also found time from his official duties to serve as clerk of the Ray County Draft Board during World War I.

Two Republican governors started Smith on his statewide political career. Governor Sam A. Baker named him the Democratic member of the State Tax Commission in 1925 and he was reappointed by Governor Henry S. Caulfield in 1931. These appointments, by governors of opposite political faith, attested Forrest Smith's judgment and fairness on property valuations, gained as deputy county assessor, and to his disregard of partisanship in official acts.

During his eight years as the minority member of the State Tax Commission, Smith volunteered to visit all of the counties, as was then required by law. It was during this time that he developed a statewide acquaintance which won him the huge electoral majorities he was accorded in later years. When going to a courthouse on business, Smith did not stop with just meeting those with whom he had official business. He made it a point to introduce himself to everyone in the courthouse, regardless of politics, and, if time permitted, he went about the business district meeting as many of the local people as possible.

His work on the Tax Commission won Smith notable recognition. Farm land values for taxation purposes were reduced \$375,000,000. As an established authority on taxation and matters of state government, his excellent record made him a natural choice of his party for the office of State Auditor, to which he was elected in 1932.

That the fulfilment of his pledge to manage the affairs of the office in an efficient and economical manner was recognized

by the electorate, was indicated by ever-increasing majorities in his re-election to successive terms in 1936, 1940, and 1944, giving him the distinction of being the only person to be elected to a major state office for four terms. During those sixteen years, millions in state funds were collected by the State Auditor's office from the state sales tax and the state income tax without even the faintest hint of scandal or mismanagement. While he was State Auditor he was active in the National Association of Auditors, Treasurers and Comptrollers and served both as secretary and president of the Association. Governor Smith was one of the organizers of the National Association of Tax Administrators and served as its president. He was a member for several years of the executive committee of the National Tax Association.

Deep concern for the welfare of his community, as well as of his State, has always been one of the traits of Governor Smith. In Richmond he rendered service to the Richmond schools as a member of the board of education for nine years. He was one of the organizers of the Kiwanis Club in his home town. He is a member of a number of Masonic bodies, has taken a number of higher Masonic degrees, and has held office in several of the Masonic organizations of which he is a member. He also belongs to other fraternal orders, including the Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Eagles, in all of which he has held many offices.

Governor Smith has long been a devout member of the Methodist Church. Not content merely to attend services regularly on Sunday, Smith takes an active part in all affairs of his church. He was a trustee and a member of the official board of the church in Richmond and has long been a member of the official board of the First Methodist Church in Jefferson City, in which he also served as Sunday School superintendent for several years.

As chief executive of Missouri, his program was largely based upon that which was beneficial to the most people.

One of the most outstanding features of his term as governor was his courageous fight for good roads. Refusing to accept setbacks, he continued his campaign for better highways for three and one-half years before attaining success.

Almost his first act, after his election and before inauguration day, was the appointment of a bi-partisan Highway Ad-

visory Committee of sixteen outstanding and recognized business and government leaders, all deeply interested in the welfare of the State. The group was charged with the task of recommending what should be done to improve Missouri's roads, both the main traveled routes and the rural roads. Governor Smith's interest in improving rural routes was based upon the fact that there were still 40,000 miles of mud roads used by 47 per cent of the State's farmers.

The committee's report, based on numerous hearings, was made to the Governor in March, 1949, and was immediately transmitted by him to the General Assembly. It provided for an increase in the state gasoline tax from two cents a gallon to four cents.

Adverse interests, not political, lost little time in marshaling all the forces possible in thwarting the good roads program. The program, with slight modification, was adopted by the General Assembly. An emergency clause sought by the Governor failed by only two votes. This afforded the opposition time to circulate petitions for a referendum.

Smith spearheaded the campaign for his program. Almost single-handed, he led the forces for good roads. The opposition was successful in diverting attention from the real need for highway funds by emphasizing the increase in taxes. The result was early defeat in the special election of April 4, 1950.

Firm in his conviction that the State Highway Department must have additional funds unless our roads, many of which were twenty-five years old, were to be allowed to deteriorate completely, Governor Smith resumed his campaign with the convening of the legislature in 1951.

Victory came in the form of a one-cent increase in the gasoline tax and an increase in truck fees, which, although not as much as was asked, was sufficient for the State Highway Department to begin immediately upon the present ten-year statewide program calling for 12,000 additional miles of farm-to-market routes and rehabilitation of the main traveled highways.

Governor Smith was an early advocate of toll roads and appointed a committee to study the possibilities for a road connecting St. Louis and Galveston, Texas.

Social security and education, along with better roads, claimed much of the Governor's attention and support during his four years in the executive office.

It was a source of great pride to him that during his term as governor the schools of Missouri received the largest State financial aid ever accorded them in the history of the State. He was ever ready and willing to take time from official duties to speak to educational groups and to appear on commencement programs.

His championing of the aged and handicapped brought about an increase in payments for those on the welfare rolls, the physically handicapped, and the blind.

A new law recommended by Governor Smith and enacted in 1951 provided expanded benefits to workers. At the same time, it reduced the unemployment insurance taxes of employers. The savings to employers was \$14½ million in 1952 alone.

Improvements in the care of the mentally ill brought about the early release of many patients who were restored to gainful occupations.

Despite a critical shortage of guards, due to inadequate legislative appropriations, the institutions under the Department of Corrections were administered in a business-like manner at Governor Smith's direction. Improvements included establishment of an eighth grade schooling for Training School inmates and an educational program in all of the State penal institutions.

During Governor Smith's administration, while other states were torn by insurrections and prison riots, there was not the slightest demonstration at any of the correctional institutions in Missouri. During his term, too, the prison industries and farms showed fair profits despite the drought years.

A new driver's license law urged by Smith got off to a good start in his term. It was a big step forward in encouraging driver responsibility and in helping to reduce the accident rate and death toll upon Missouri's highways.

Two much needed State office buildings were erected to relieve the strain upon the over-crowded Capitol and the then existing State office buildings. This increased office space also resulted in substantial savings by reducing rental costs for State agencies formerly housed in privately owned buildings. The Jefferson Building, dedicated in 1952, was acclaimed one of the most modern state office structures to be found anywhere. The office building for the Missouri Division of Employment Security enabled that department to move out

of an old shoe factory into modern and spacious quarters providing both safety and favorable working conditions for its large staff of employees.

In his farewell message to the Sixty-seventh General Assembly, Governor Smith pointed with justifiable pride to the law enforcement record written during his term. The police and election boards he appointed, as well as the State Highway Patrol, were publicly commended for enforcing the State's law fairly and impartially, just as he had pledged in his campaign for the office. The Federal Bureau of Investigation in one of its reports stated that Missouri had shown the greatest improvement in law enforcement of any state in the West Central Division except South Dakota, a strictly rural state.

In 1950, the "St. Louis Award," a citation annually given for outstanding civic service, was presented to one of Governor Smith's appointees, president of the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners, for "his great moral courage and determination in carrying out his [police] duties."

Further recognition of his law enforcement record came from another section of the State and from one who did not support Smith in his gubernatorial campaign. Arthur V. Burrowes, editor of the *St. Joseph News-Press*, following a hearing by the Kefauver Committee in Missouri, wrote: "On the whole, in the 18 months he [Smith] has been governor, Missouri has been freer of gambling than for any 18-month period in more than 40 years."

Outstanding recognition came to Governor Smith for his appointments to the judiciary. He appointed more judges to the higher courts under the non-partisan court plan than all of his predecessors combined. These were acclaimed by all, regardless of politics, as being outstanding selections and were especially commended by members of the Missouri bar.

Two recommendations strongly urged by Governor Smith became realities after his term expired—the establishment of a four-year medical school at the University of Missouri and the installation of voting machines in the metropolitan areas.

While Governor Smith saw the greater part of his legislative program and recommendations for improvements adopted during his administration, his program of economies in office enabled the State to provide amply for its various agencies and to live within its budget and also to accumulate a sizeable re-

serve. He was fearful lest a big surplus would be an open invitation for departments to ask for more funds than were needed.

He was concerned, too, over the increasing tax burden. This concern caused Governor Smith to go before the General Assembly on October 23, 1951, with a special message suggesting a sound, yet simple, tax-reduction plan. This plan would not have increased administrative costs; would have provided relief to Missouri income taxpayers; would have increased the one-third aid to public schools; and would have removed temptation for various State departments to ask for more money than was needed to administer their functions wisely and economically.

Unfortunately, this wise state tax-reduction plan was regarded in some quarters as a bid for further political honors. Time proved this belief to be unfounded. Failure of adoption of this tax-reduction measure was a disappointment to Governor Smith, who believed the taxpayers were entitled to some relief.

Another of his plans to increase the State's income without additional taxation was the investment of surplus State funds in interest-bearing bonds instead of scattering these funds in banks throughout the State which paid no interest on the money. Governor Smith estimated that upward of \$10,000,000 could be earned by the State under such a plan.

Twice during his term he called upon governors in neighboring states to come to St. Louis in efforts to settle crippling utility strikes. In 1949 it was to discuss a tie-up on the Missouri Pacific Railroad and in 1950 it was a telephone shut-down involving the entire territory served by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. This leadership won the acclaim of both management and labor.

His love for people placed a burden upon Governor Smith. He devoted much of his time to his official life and less than usual to his family life. This led him to be referred to by one metropolitan newspaperman as "The most visitin' man in Missouri."

During his years as State Auditor, Forrest Smith inaugurated an open door policy almost unheard of in state government. The door leading from his private office to the second floor Capitol corridor was always open. He was available to any and all who cared to see him, without the formality of dealing first with a secretary. One of his regrets in moving

down the hall to the chief executive's office was that he could not continue this open door policy. Even so, he probably saw more people during his four years as governor than any other chief executive. His wide acquaintance also produced a large volume of mail, all of which Governor Smith insisted should be answered personally. He encouraged Missourians to write to him about problems of state.

Governor Smith took every opportunity afforded him to meet with groups throughout the State. It was a rare occasion when he was not present for the opening of the trout season at Bennett Springs State Park, the opening of the duck season at the camp of his longtime friend and honorary colonel, Tom Bash, near Mendon, and at the Missouri-Kansas football game, which he regularly attended for nearly forty years.

He never lost an opportunity to encourage Missourians, and especially students, to take an interest in their State government.

There are many who believe that Governor Smith, in one of the innovations of his administration, gave Missourians a new insight into State government and affairs of state. This was accomplished through his weekly report to the press of the State, a column to which he gave the heading, "Your Governor Reports." It was inaugurated by Governor Smith soon after he took office as a result of the large number of letters he received requesting information on the activities of the State government. This weekly report achieved the unusual record of publication in 233 newspapers throughout the State.

The gardens and grounds of the Executive Mansion, the small but beautiful park adjoining the Mansion on the west, and the many improvements made in the Mansion itself, were topics of interest to readers of the Governor's column. All of them will long bear eloquent testimony to the devoted care given them by Mrs. Smith.

In bringing to a close his long career of service to his native State, Forrest Smith wrote in his weekly news report: "I welcome the evaluation future historians will make—without prejudice, upon accomplishments, progress and growth of Missouri during my administration."

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INAUGURAL ADDRESS

JANUARY 10, 1949

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 36-44

To the Members of the 65[th] General Assembly of Missouri:

In entering upon the duties of Chief Executive of Missouri, I trust that I may measure up to your high expectations. I am fully conscious of my limitations, and with deep humility, and from the bottom of my heart, I most earnestly invoke and seek Divine help, to give me wisdom, courage, and strength to do the right, thereby enabling me to serve you, as I so earnestly desire and as you so rightfully deserve. Being human, I will make occasional errors. When I do please be tolerant. When I am right, I ask you to give me your full and loyal support, regardless of party affiliations. To serve as any public official is indeed an honor, but the oath I have just taken as Governor of my native State of Missouri is the capsheaf of all honors.

All Missourians should and do take pride in our State. Bounteous blessings were freely poured out on her domain. Missouri has an abundance of rich broad plains, and along her large rivers are found the most fertile valleys in the entire world. She has her beautiful hills, thickly dotted with thousands of cattle and sheep, most of which stand at the head of their class in registered journals. She has her Ozark Mountains, presenting the most beautiful rustic scenery to be found the world over. She has in her bowels an inexhaustible supply of valuable minerals. She has her fields of the highest grade of snow-white cotton. She is one of the greatest granaries of the nation, a high producer year after year, of corn, wheat and oats; a vast storehouse of fruits and vegetables, all of which play an important part in feeding the hungry people of the nation.

The well-kept farms, the prosperous towns and cities, the numerous school houses and institutions of higher learning, the church spires rising like sentinels, in both rural and urban Missouri, all attest to the prosperous, spiritual, and patriotic citizenship of which all of us are a part. Why should we not swell with pride that we live in a state where Divine Provi-

dence has so abundantly poured out the blessings that we are so freely enjoying?

We must not be selfish nor indifferent, and my dearest hope is that Missourians never will be. We must not permit ourselves to be lured into lazy thoughts of contentment. We must go forward. We must continue to be the means of advancing Missouri, so our posterity may enjoy a better state than we inherited from our forefathers. Because you do love, honor and respect Missouri, I know you want, and you are entitled to have, a State administration that will be equally as distinguished, as commendable, and as great a source of pride and satisfaction.

It is my earnest desire to lead Missouri forward with an honest and progressive administration; not an administration for a favorite few, but an administration for all, to the end that our State can truly be pointed to as the "Show-me" State. A state that always leads; a state that is never content to follow.

The primary responsibility to achieve this result rests upon the officials you have chosen, but that responsibility is shared by all Missourians. Missouri is a great state. She is entitled to the honor and the best efforts of all her citizens.

"In union there is strength." The pinnacle of successful legislation can, and will be obtained, by close co-operation and harmonious action, between the executive and the legislative branches of our State government. I here and now promise you, the legislative branch, my help; and I most confidently rely upon your full assistance. Let us join hands and rise above party zeal and above factional disputes, to the end that the best interest of all Missourians may be better served, and that only such laws may be enacted as will serve the public good.

There could be such a thing as excess legislation. I have received numerous complaints about the number of obsolete, unworkable, and useless laws now cluttering our statutes. The people of Missouri might call us blessed by our record of how good we make our legislation, rather than how many new laws we pass. By considering fewer laws that are badly needed, you could proceed more judiciously and deliberately.

Since I know the legislative branch is also interested in progressive government, I am suggesting for your consideration certain measures that I believe to be important and necessary.

STATE HIGHWAYS

For the past two decades Missouri has developed a great highway system, equal to that of any state. This wonderful highway system has an investment of nearly one-half billion dollars. In spite of this huge investment, approximately forty-seven per cent (47%) of Missouri farmers are mud-bound. I am in hearty accord with the demand for more all-weather roads to serve the rural sections of this State.

Missourians today are insisting on an improved and expanded highway program, to meet present and future driving needs of our State. The problem of meeting this demand is what we must solve. The issue of getting Missouri out of the mud, in the most feasible way, is one on which I wish to address the members of this General Assembly.

I promise you my full co-operation in the endeavor to bring about unity of action, so that we may continue to enjoy popular support, which has been so beneficial in our highway achievement of the past. My hope is that this legislature will, before adjournment of the present session, make such enactments as will settle the matter of rates of tax and assure maximum extension of farm service roads, without, of course, jeopardizing the highway system proper, so essential for use by everybody.

I do not believe there is essential difference of opinion as to these needs. There is a difference of opinion as to ways and means of meeting them.

The people of this State are not adverse to an increase in gas tax, provided the increase is backed by sound facts and figures. A paramount demand at this time, is for a forum, in which the pros and cons of future highway procedure can be considered without burdening the legislature or the voters with propositions which have not been studied or carefully thought out.

Since I believe there is a crying need for a meeting of minds regarding highways, I have appointed an Advisory Highway Fact-find Committee, to try to crystallize sentiment on the subject, by study of need and cost, and to conduct hearings among all interested groups. I am not overestimating the importance of consultation with constituted authority, such as the State Highway Commission and its Highway Planning Survey.

The aim of such a committee will be to submit recommendations. No authority has been given me to appoint this committee. It could be provided for by law but that will take time. The membership is equally divided politically. Four members are from the House and four from the Senate and eight from the State at large. The chairmen of the Senate and House committees on highways, appointed by the respective bodies, are included in this committee. The outstate members will be requested to serve without pay, but I hope you will provide funds so that their traveling expenses can be furnished while serving on this committee.

The committee is not intended to interfere, but help. It will in no sense supplant legislative committees. If other or better approaches to the subject can be offered, they will be welcome by me. My chief, and only concern is, to pave the way for early and intelligent road action.

SAFETY COUNSEL

The Missouri State Motor Vehicle Code was enacted in 1921 and has not been changed in any important respect since then. In 1937, Missouri passed the present drivers' license law.

Since our Code was adopted we have seen almost unbelievable development and changes in highway transportation; we have witnessed the growth of our highway system, doubling and redoubling of miles traveled, more powerful and faster vehicles, and many more drivers. Our 1921 Code is just as inadequate and outmoded as the 1921 Model T Ford would be on the road today.

Driving a car is part of today's living and plays an important part in most professions. Beginners are taught a business or profession, but are not taught to drive a motor car, something that they use daily and which is so necessary in their work. Every day we are tragically reminded by our daily press of the price we are paying in the lives of hundreds of our citizens, plus the untold cost of suffering and money, all brought about by motor accidents. I realize legislative machinery is not the whole answer to our driving problems, but I do know it is a most important factor towards helping to stop this needless killing and crippling of our citizens.

Missouri is one of the three states without an examination requirement for a license to drive a motor vehicle. I recommend

the enactment of legislation that will require an examination for a driver's license; that will require compulsory motor vehicle inspection in State-operated inspection stations; that will require compulsory reporting of all accidents involving death, injury, or property damage of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) or more; and a speed limit on highways outside of our cities and towns.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The purpose of this great humanitarian legislation is found in the Twenty-Fifth Chapter of St. Matthew where Jesus said: "I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me; "

The purpose of this legislation is to place in practice what the above words imply. Next to education, this is the most costly part of our State government and directly affects the happiness, welfare, and health of several hundred thousand of Missouri citizens. More complaints are voiced against this legislation, and the administration is more widely criticized, than that of any other law, due largely to misunderstanding and lack of knowledge of the law as it can be administered.

Many of our aged citizens are now living on a higher standard of decency and health due to this legislation, but this does not suffice. It is not enough to grant these people a mere pittance; we should, and we must, provide them with at least ample allowance for the necessities of life.

I recommend that the assistance now being provided for aged and unfortunate be substantially increased, especially since the cost of food, clothing, and medicine has risen materially in recent months.

I recommend that the General Assembly give consideration to changing the statute which limits the amount of property an old age recipient may own, by measurement of a homestead, to replace the present valuation methods.

At the present time the limit of property of any kind or class is twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00) for a single person and three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) for a recipient who is married and actually living with husband or wife. This has resulted in a number of difficulties. While it was probably intended to include the value of a modest dwelling, the value of

property varies greatly as between the rural area and the towns and cities of the State, and has accordingly, always resulted in some disparity between these areas where property values are high and those where they are lower. The establishment of different values for a single and a married recipient, has, in many instances, varied so that the recipient who was eligible while married became ineligible upon the death of husband or wife, because of the value of property, and was left without an assistance grant to meet his or her needs.

Another section of Missouri law that I am suggesting that you change or clarify, has reference to what I believe is an erroneous interpretation of our present law. Missouri, unlike most other states, takes into account all the income the relatives with whom the aged person may live, in determining whether or not that person is qualified for an assistance grant. The evil of this procedure is twofold: In the first place, many recipients are denied grants because they live with relatives, even though their support works an extreme hardship upon such relatives. Secondly, in some instances, recipients have been compelled to move from the home of relatives where they have been receiving care in order to qualify for assistance payments, and have accepted much less desirable living arrangements.

It is my opinion that the effort to place responsibility on children and other relatives has resulted, in many instances, in forcing the children and their families to go without many of the necessities of life, in order that their aged parents or kin may be kept from absolute want.

I recommend that this General Assembly consider legislation which would place the class or level of assistance on the economic status of the old person, and not on the economic status of children with whom they might be residing.

PENSION FOR THE BLIND

The greatest of all handicaps is to be without eyesight. Years ago, by constitutional amendment, Missouri citizens authorized a levy of not to exceed three cents (3c) on each one hundred dollars (\$100.00) assessed valuation to provide a pension for these handicapped people.

Section 9452, Laws of Missouri, 1947, provided that a pension of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) per month should be paid certain blind people up to June 30, 1949.

I recommend that this section be changed and that the amount of pension now being given these people be increased from thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) to forty dollars (\$40.00) per month, since the levy of three cents (3c) will now provide ample funds for this much needed increase.

HEALTH MEASURES

When the people are happy and contented, we find the least resentment and criticism of government. The best insurance for happiness and contentment is good health. A large function of any good government is to aid and assist all citizens in public health education, maternal and child welfare, interest in preventive medicine, and proper medical care to all patients confined in our State hospitals and institutions.

I have asked the Missouri State Medical Association to make a study and report to me, for your guidance, how our government can give better medical care and attention to the unfortunate citizens confined in our State institutions.

The shortage of doctors in rural Missouri and many of our small towns is indeed a grave situation and presents the greatest drawback to the health of our rural communities.

I recommend the enactment of legislation creating a four-year medical course under the supervision of our State University, and further recommend the enactment of such laws as are necessary to enable the State to participate in full with the Federal government and local communities to better promote and maintain health for all Missouri citizens.

STATE VETERINARIAN

Missouri is largely an agricultural state. About eighty per cent (80%) of the farm income comes from the sale of livestock and livestock production. We must encourage this industry that provides the livelihood for so many of our people and likewise furnishes food for many more. We must improve marketing conditions, breeding strains, better research facilities, and assist all movements designed to improve all phases of agriculture.

Animal health has an important bearing upon the health of the people, and vitally affects the income of Missouri. Brucellosis, commonly known as Bang's disease, is imparted to humans from cattle and the disease is known as undulant

fever. I have been informed that this disease last year caused a loss of three and one-half million dollars to Missouri agriculture and that undulant fever in humans ranked fourth in number of all human diseases in this country.

The present laws in Missouri are inadequate for the control of this disease that takes such a heavy toll in both livestock and in people.

I recommend that a careful study be made to changes in our present laws so that this dread disease may be eradicated, thereby saving the lives of our citizens and increasing the income of our farmers.

PUBLIC HOUSING

The present severe housing shortage, which so seriously affects many of our citizens is familiar to all of us. It is common knowledge that many of our families are living in unsafe, unhealthful, and makeshift houses and that many others have been forced to live in crowded houses and to double up with relatives and friends.

The adverse effects of this housing shortage can be measured in different forms which range from discomfort to ill health, broken homes, and juvenile delinquency.

The present severe housing shortage has the greatest effect on families of veterans who were unable, during the war, to compete on equal terms for their share of available houses.

The President of the United States has urged that special consideration be given by the Federal government to communities who desire to provide proper houses for families of such low income that they cannot otherwise obtain decent housing. Among such families a first preference should be given to the families of veterans.

I recommend that the General Assembly study the enactment of such laws, to enable our communities to participate fully in these programs.

INTERSTATE CO-OPERATION

Modern transportation, business dealings, and similar laws have brought Missouri in much closer contact and touch with all her sister states. Laws of our neighboring states directly affect the prosperity and safety of many of our citizens.

Legislation is needed badly to enable Missouri to co-operate with other states and to enter into reciprocity agreements which will prove of vital interest to all.

STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT

Many of the states have enacted State Employee Retirement Laws. The thought back of these laws is an attempt to provide an incentive to deserving young people to enter state service, to provide greater inducement to those deserving employees to remain in state work, and at the same time provide a method of removing superannuated persons from the payroll of the state.

I recommend that a careful study of the advisability of such legislation in Missouri be made. I feel that if such legislation is found to be advisable, that it should include all employees of the State, and not be limited to the employees of a few departments.

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

In 1944, the President signed Public Law No. 534 which put the Pick-Sloan Plan into effect. The purpose of this action was to promote closer co-operation among the states in the Missouri River Basin. Missouri is one of these states.

The governors of the ten states in the basin have formulated a comprehensive plan which includes flood control, drainage, irrigation, hydro-electric power, soil conservation, improved land use, forestry, recreation, fish and wild life, industrial expansion, and public health. This program has already been mapped out for six years hence and much work has already been started.

Missouri's largest problem in this mammoth program is to protect itself from an excess of water and to control and use it rather than to allow it to destroy our economy.

The industry in the Missouri River Basin is largely agricultural. Damage caused by floods in that part of the Basin located in Missouri, during the year 1947, was approximately sixty million dollars. Huge losses like this cannot continue long without vitally affecting our financial status.

Governor Phil M. Donnelly, one of the members of this Missouri River Basin Committee, was most helpful and largely responsible for this much needed and beneficial long-range

program. We must continue this important work to the end that our economy may be preserved and strengthened.

I am suggesting that the General Assembly give this most important subject careful and serious consideration and enact such legislation as may be necessary to carry to completion a program that so vitally touches so many Missouri citizens.

ABSENTEE VOTING

One of the greatest safeguards against the overthrow of the representative form of government is the ballot. If all the voters have an opportunity to, and do, exercise their right of franchise, then democracy will work. To bring this about, government should make it possible and easy for all of the electors of this State, wherever they may be on election day, to cast their ballots.

I suggest to the General Assembly the advisability of changing our present absentee voting law, so that a Missouri voter can cast his ballot even though outside of the State on election day.

EDUCATION

One of the most important problems in this State is the education of our children. Our citizens, through the adoption of our State Constitution, have clearly decreed that it is the responsibility of this State to see that every child within the borders of this commonwealth has an opportunity for a good education.

Education as a state function must receive by the state the attention to which it is entitled. Our democratic society with its opportunities for a free and useful life are transmitted to our youth through education. The obligation of providing an adequate education adapted to the needs and specific ability of each individual child is our greatest challenge. Local school districts must work in a framework of laws that will encourage them to do everything within their means and ability for education on the local level.

Our State must assume its true proportion of the burden of school support. Missouri has the ability and resources to support education adequately. We cannot spend too freely of our resources to educate our youth, because they are now and always have been, our best investment for the future.

The teaching profession must be strengthened by making it more attractive. More teachers are needed, especially in the rural and elementary schools.

I recommend that the teaching profession be improved during this Assembly by improving the teacher retirement laws; by strengthening the security of teachers; by providing funds to pay teachers adequate salaries commensurate with their experience and qualifications. I pledge my full support to the building of the finest educational program that is within our power to achieve. We must not fail to meet this responsibility.

CONCLUSION

The financial structure of the State government is now sound. We start this new administration with a balance in the State treasury after all obligations have been met. It will take courage by you to see that pressure groups do not dissipate this balance.

Economy must always be our watch-word. Economy can best be had by the wise and judicious spending of necessary funds, rather than refusing to appropriate money much needed, thereby curtailing the essentials of government. It is not economically wise to hamper the tax collecting departments, to the end that they will be unable to collect the money legally due the State. This is "penny wise and pound foolish." We can save by spending wisely.

In a special message at a later date I shall communicate to you other problems of importance for your consideration and action.

Today is the fifth time that I have stood before the members of the General Assembly and the people of Missouri to take the oath of office as a State official.

Four times as your State Auditor and now as your Governor. Each time I held up my right hand and with my left resting upon the Holy Bible, I took the oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States and [of] the State of Missouri. It is a serious and solemn obligation, and carries with it a tremendous responsibility. While serving as your State Auditor I endeavored to fulfill my obligation to the fullest. I shall do that as your Governor, enforcing all the laws coming under my supervision, both civil and criminal.

During the campaign I made a pledge to the people of the State as a candidate. Today I repeat that pledge as your Governor:

“To do my utmost to give a courteous, economical and honest administration; strictly enforce all the laws on the statute books, both civil and criminal; appoint to office only men and women of impeccable character, whom I know to be qualified, honest and efficient. That includes the police and election commissioners in the various cities.”

[FORREST SMITH]

FIRST BIENNIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 3, 1951

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 16-31

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Sixty-Sixth General Assembly:

I appear before you today in compliance with the Constitution of Missouri which requires the Governor at the commencement of each session of the General Assembly to give information by message of the condition of the State and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient.

Before so doing, I want to extend greetings and good wishes for a pleasant, fruitful, and short sojourn in your capital city. Most of you are neither strangers to me nor to each other. We have worked together, many of us, in years past and it is a satisfaction to me to have the privilege to work with you again.

You have selected as your leaders men who are experienced and capable. I have great respect for your wise selection. In reading the messages of many previous governors, I find almost without exception mention of a longed-for brevity of the session. I am suggesting that this, the Sixty-Sixth General Assembly, adopt "brevity" for its theme song.

What a change two years can bring about in the economy and habits of a state. Two years ago this month our State and country were happy, carefree, the sky was clear and the entire world was hopeful of lasting peace. Today the picture is changed. We face the future with fear, with sorrow and heavy hearts. The sky is blackened by threatening war clouds. Even as I deliver this message, some Missouri boy may be giving his life-blood on a foreign field.

As we are assembled here, recognizing our weaknesses, we humbly ask for Divine guidance and added faith as we face the future determined to render unselfish service to all Missourians. Since all of you have taken the same oath, the people of Missouri have the right to expect this General Assembly to make an outstanding record—to work in unity of purpose, expend needed governmental service, yet prevent a too heavy burden on our taxpayers.

I am glad to report to you that the State of Missouri is in a sound financial condition. Your State has lived within its budget the past biennium.

No additional taxes in the general revenue fund will be needed for the next biennium.

There will be no need to curtail any of the present governmental services now being furnished to Missouri citizens. This has been made possible by the foresight of the last legislature in providing additional funds to enable the tax collecting departments to efficiently operate.

The cash balance of the net general revenue in the State Treasury as of June 30, 1949, was \$29,541,363.03. Of this amount there must be deducted \$2,720,783.12, which was committed on the Comptroller's books, charged against the 1948-1949 fiscal year appropriations, and paid out prior to January 1, 1950, leaving an unobligated balance of \$26,820,579.91.

There was collected and paid into the General Revenue Fund for the 1949-1950 fiscal year \$116,727,489.98, while the estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, are \$112,243,170.00, making a total of \$228,970,659.98. From this estimated amount, \$75,937,592.99 will be transferred for free public schools, leaving an estimated total of \$153,033,066.99 available in the General Revenue Fund for the 1949-1951 biennium. Charged against this fund was a transfer for the support of free public schools of one-fourth of \$2,090,000.00 insurance fines, or \$522,500.00; and there was transferred to the Postwar Reserve Fund \$10,000,000.00. Also, charged against this fund for the 1949-1951 biennium were total appropriations and other transfers from the net General Revenue Fund of \$138,946,522.74, leaving an anticipated net balance not obligated as of June 30, 1951, of \$30,384,624.16.

This estimated balance, however, is subject to any emergency appropriations from the general revenue that may be enacted by the Sixty-sixth General Assembly for money required for the completion of the present fiscal year.

The present estimate of the net general revenue for the 1951-1953 biennium compiled by the Department of Revenue, and submitted by the various collecting agencies is \$228,905,205.00. From this estimate there will be transferred

\$75,944,068.33 for the support of free public schools, leaving an estimated amount of \$152,961,136.67.

I have approved in my recommendations contained in my Executive Budget total appropriations of \$152,324,739.00, leaving a balance in the estimated receipts for the 1951-1953 biennium of \$636,397.67 for such action by the General Assembly as it may deem necessary.

UNIFORM STATE LAWS

In my message to the Sixty-fifth General Assembly I called attention to the need of legislative action permitting Missouri to co-operate with other states especially with reference to reciprocal agreements.

I am again asking this Sixty-sixth General Assembly to study the enactment of uniform legislation which will enable Missouri to co-operate with other states on matters of mutual interest to all.

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

The people of Missouri want to co-operate with all Federal agencies in the development of Missouri's natural resources. We in Missouri believe our knowledge and judgment on Missouri conditions would be most helpful to the success of any Federal project in this State.

Many Missourians believe that in some instances Federal agencies have not taken into account the future interests of all the people and, in other cases, have ignored the immediate adverse effects in their recommended projects.

I am suggesting this legislature adopt as Missouri's future policy that all Federal projects for the development of natural resources in Missouri be jointly agreed to and jointly planned by appropriate authorities of the Federal government and the State of Missouri.

CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING

Section 22 of an Act of Congress approved June 18, 1929 (chapter 28, section 22, Volume 46 of the Statutes, page 26) as finally amended (chapter 470, section 1, Volume 55 of the Statutes, page 761; also found in Title 2, United States Code Annotated, section 2a), provides in substance that each state, in the Eighty-third and each subsequent Congress, until a

reapportionment is made as therein provided, shall be entitled to such number of Representatives in the United States Congress as would result from an apportionment, by a method known as the method of equal proportions, no state to receive less than one member, and as based upon the Seventeenth Decennial Census of the population.

Although the number of Representatives in Congress of the United States to which this State shall be entitled under the above act and apportionment has not yet been officially certified to me, it is my understanding from unofficial sources that eleven members of the House of Representatives will be apportioned to the State of Missouri, instead of the existing number of thirteen. The official certificate is due in a very short time, and the General Assembly will be promptly advised by me upon receipt thereof, in order that it may divide the State into congressional districts as provided in Article III, section 45, of our 1945 Constitution of Missouri.

I, accordingly, recommend that the General Assembly devote its early attention to this important and laborious problem.

STATE HIGHWAYS

It is my studied opinion that our State highway problem is the most serious and critical situation confronting Missouri today. It is a well-known and established fact that our once outstanding system of roads is rapidly deteriorating and the State Highway Department is without sufficient funds with which to adequately maintain and properly extend the present mileage.

It does not require an outside survey to determine that if Missouri is to continue its recognized position as having one of the finest highway systems of the nation that additional revenue must be provided for a continued expansion, reconstruction, and rehabilitation of its roads.

It is apparent to all that increased traffic and weights to which the highways are subjected make it virtually impossible for the State Highway Department to maintain a proper balance between the expansion of the highway system and the maintenance of the existing mileage. Many of our present major routes when built were never intended to withstand the terrific pounding administered by present-day vehicles.

The cost of doing business today is much greater than it was twenty-five years ago. Yet our State Highway Department is confronted with the problem of trying to carry on at the same rate of income it had a quarter of a century ago.

The heavily travelled routes are requiring expenditure of large sums of money to keep them from going to pieces before new construction can be completed to replace or supplement existing highways.

Maintenance costs alone during this year will pass the twelve million dollar mark. This is approximately two and one-half times what it was before World War II. And it should be remembered that this maintenance cost does not include much of the replacement work now being done on our major routes.

Highway No. 40 offers an excellent example of the highway problem confronting this State today. The Highway Department spent more than \$300,000 on maintenance alone on that highway during 1950. But that is only a drop in the bucket compared to the required expenditure for new construction required to replace worn out sections of that highway. The Highway Department last year spent \$3,349,957 on such new construction on Route 40.

Carl W. Brown, chief engineer of the Highway Department, is the authority for the statement that 145.6 miles of the 255-mile vital Highway 40 has been resurfaced or replaced since January 1, 1946, at the tremendous cost of twelve million dollars.

Highway No. 66, another important interstate route, is a similar story. During the same five-year period, the Highway Department spent \$8,369,496 to resurface and replace 111.2 miles, exclusive of daily maintenance costs. And Mr. Brown tells us that much of the balance of the 309-mile cross-state highway is rapidly nearing the point where similar repair or replacement will become a must.

These expenditures tell the story on only two of the twenty-one U. S.-designated routes in Missouri. The nineteen others need similar attention and that is not taking into account needed renovations and extensions on 4,430 miles of other State major system highways, as well as approximately 10,500 miles of supplementary or farm-to-market roads. This does not

include any provisions for completing the job of lifting Missouri out of the mud.

Urban area needs present still another problem. A recently published estimate for the City of St. Louis stated one hundred million dollars would be required to build three expressways from downtown St. Louis to outlying areas. If the State were to match only the three million dollars available Federal funds for this work, it would take almost seventeen years to get the job done.

It is universally recognized that the State Highway Department has built one of the finest highway systems to be found anywhere. It has earned a reputation for knowing what is needed in the way of roads and for doing a good job in providing those needed highways to serve all of the State.

This same Highway Department conducted a survey of its estimated needs in 1947. On the basis of that study the State Highway Commission then revealed a needed expenditure of twenty-five million six hundred thousand dollars per year for the following ten years to meet the demands on the major road system alone.

Due to the lack of funds the Highway Department has fallen far short of doing the much needed work on the major system, as well as all other types of highways. As a result we have fallen further and further behind during the three years that have elapsed since the survey was made.

Of equal importance is the fact that Missouri is no longer able to match all Federal highway funds as they become available. This means that money allotted to this State for highway work will go to other states able to match dollars.

Unspent Federal funds for highway purposes in Missouri amounted to \$23,919,648 on January 1, 1951. The Highway Department estimates it will be able to match only approximately \$4,000,000 during the next six months, thereby leaving an unspent Federal balance of \$19,919,648 on next July 1. At that time there will be an additional \$13,200,000 available in Missouri. All these funds must be matched by State money if they are to be used.

Estimates of the State Highway Department show it will have approximately \$20,300,000 net income during the next two fiscal years. This would be less than one-half the total available Federal funds.

There is no politics in good roads. We must have good roads if our present school reorganization plan is to progress as planned.

Again our State and Nation are threatened by a world war. This time, possibly as never before, our highways will play an even greater part in the defense of our country. Therefore our highways must be adequate. We cannot, must not, delay longer in meeting this emergency.

A bill has been prepared, for early introduction, providing for an increase in the motor fuel tax for the reason that this appears to be the most fair and equitable source of highway revenue, since it is paid proportionately by those using our highways. That is the only proposed change in the present State highway laws. All else would be left to the bipartisan State Highway Commission.

I cannot urge too strongly that this General Assembly give consideration as quickly as possible to this legislation. In view of the national emergency, I deem it urgent that an emergency clause be attached. The welfare and safety of our State—and possibly the Nation—is at stake.

TRUCKS AND BUSES

Civilization has always followed transportation. Transportation today is geared on rubber. Rubber transportation in the form of trucks and buses is carrying more people and merchandise year by year. This industry is no longer an infant. No longer is it necessary for government to pamper it. It is now a full-grown business, able to take its place in our transportation economy. It can now walk alone. It is now self-sustaining and as such it wants to pay its proportionate part of the cost of government if given a chance.

Missouri bus and truck laws were passed in the twenties. When this form of transportation was in its infancy, an out-of-state truck was practically unknown. It needed special protection and help then.

Compare the trucks in both size and speed today with trucks twenty-five years ago when the present bus and truck laws were written. It is now so large you no longer recognize it to be the same business.

Buses and trucks are "musts" in our present-day economy and will play a more important part in our economy of tomorrow. Should another world war come, and if so, part of it might be fought on our soil, then buses and trucks will play an even more important part in transportation. To do so they must have hard surfaced roads over which to travel.

This transportation giant has grown big and strong because Missourians through bond money were able to construct a great system of highways traversing this State in all directions. This great system of highways has been almost a free roadbed for buses and trucks and much of the present-day damage to our road system is directly traceable to fast-moving and overloaded trucks.

I am urging this session of the General Assembly to rewrite the present antiquated and ambiguous bus and truck law to enable this type of transportation to pay a more just and equitable share of our highway costs and to provide more teeth in the enforcement of law violations.

HIGHWAY SAFETY

In my message to the preceding General Assembly I called attention to the need of rewriting our present antiquated driver's license law. Governor Phil M. Donnelly made a similar request to the Sixty-fourth General Assembly.

The need for new motor vehicle laws is much greater today than two or four years ago because the number of drivers of motor vehicles has increased. More people today than ever before make their living by driving motor vehicles, the motor vehicles are more powerful, and travel with greater speed over highways not constructed for this type of fast driving. The fact that each year more persons are killed on our highways proves these charges and further emphasizes the great need of safety legislation.

I realize no legislation, however strick, can or will stop all accidents. Safety legislation applicable to modern day travel, plus better and safer highways, will help prevent and will be a more important factor toward stopping the needless killing and crippling of our citizens.

I hereby recommend that suitable legislation be early enacted to improve the safety of our highways.

CIVIL DEFENSE

The impending world crisis impresses us with the importance of speedily complying with the recommendation of the Secretary of Defense in our preparation for civil defense.

Missouri must act promptly. We have too much at stake to postpone action. When bombing starts, it is then too late to make plans for our defense.

Being the hub state of the nation, as well as an industrial state with a vast system of vital rail transportation, Missouri is considered as one of the first strategic targets.

We are told by those concerned with the protection of our country that St. Louis is closer to Moscow by bomber plane over the North Pole than either New York or Washington, D. C.

The Secretary of Defense has caused to be drawn a model "Civil Defense" bill. It gives the governor, as commander-in-chief of the military forces of the state, certain necessary emergency powers should a national crisis be declared.

The civil defense program in Missouri should concern itself with emergency functions, other than functions for which military forces and other Federal agencies are primarily responsible, in order to prevent, minimize, and repair injury and damage resulting from disasters caused by enemy attack, sabotage, and other hostile actions.

I, therefore, recommend that this Sixty-sixth General Assembly take early action on this vital and urgent request. Such a bill will be presented to you for your careful consideration.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

In the field of employment security there appears to exist an excellent opportunity to reduce unemployment compensation taxes materially and at the same time adequately finance a somewhat expanded benefit program. The present balance in the Unemployment Compensation Fund is almost two hundred million dollars, a figure which I am given to understand is some fifty million dollars more than is needed under present conditions. While accumulating this huge fund, Missouri has lagged behind most other states in its benefit schedules. Thirty-three of the fifty-one states and territories now provide more liberally for their unemployed workers. I suggest that the

present weekly maximum benefit amount be raised from twenty dollars to twenty-five dollars, and that the maximum duration of benefits be increased from twenty to twenty-four weeks.

Also, the Division of Employment Security in its annual report for 1949 has called attention to other provisions of the law which it believes require correction.

I ask that you inquire into the merits of the proposals.

AID TO THE NEEDY BLIND

Missouri has progressively increased the amount of the blind pension. The payments now amount to forty dollars per month. These payments are made entirely from the blind pension fund which is derived from a levy of three cents on each one hundred dollars assessed valuation.

Missouri is one of three states in the nation whose blind pension program is financed entirely from state revenues. All other states have received Federal funds for the blind, paid on the same basis as for old age assistance.

Public Law 734, recently enacted by the national Congress, makes special exceptions for these three states which would for the first time permit Missouri to pay a flat pension to the blind and still receive Federal matching funds. The new Federal legislation also permits the exclusion of fifty dollars per month of earned income by the blind recipient as a means of promoting rehabilitation of these seriously handicapped persons.

Under Public Law 734, the blind pension payment could be increased from its present level of forty dollars a month to fifty dollars per month, with the Federal government paying thirty dollars of each fifty-dollar grant. Thus, the State would be paying only twenty dollars per case as against the present pension payment of forty dollars per case per month.

The savings in State funds which would be possible under the new proposal would be sufficient to permit the extension of the blind pension to include those persons who do not have sufficient vision to perform tasks for which sight is essential and who are known as the industrially blind. Actually, these persons are almost as severely handicapped as those totally blind.

In order to secure these Federal funds, three major changes would be necessary in the Missouri blind pension law.

The first of these would be the reduction of the residence requirement from ten years to a requisite not exceeding five

years out of the nine years preceding date of application and including the one year immediately preceding the application.

The second change would be a provision for an appeal to the Department of Public Health and Welfare, subject to later review by the courts, rather than a direct appeal to the courts as is now provided to blind pensioners who feel their case has not been given due consideration.

Thirdly, the Federal law requires that states safeguard and keep confidential records relating to blind pension recipients or applicants.

In view of the substantial advantages that will accrue to the blind of Missouri if we avail ourselves of the benefits of Public Law 734, I recommend that the General Assembly enact, with an emergency clause, legislative changes necessary in order to secure Federal funds for blind persons so that these additional benefits can be made available to this group at the earliest possible date.

AID FOR PERMANENTLY AND TOTALLY DISABLED PERSONS

Missouri has provided relief for unemployable persons out of State appropriations for this purpose for many years. When Congress enacted Public Law 734 recently, it recognized permanently and totally disabled persons as a group eligible for Federal matching of state expenditures on the same basis as aged persons, the blind, and dependent children.

Since most of these persons have been included in recipients of general relief, it has been possible to secure this matching since October 1, 1950, when Federal funds first became available. However, it is recommended that separate statutory provision be made for these persons, including provisions for fair hearings and for the confidential nature of records, and defining other eligibility requirements.

I believe that it is preferable to do this by law rather than by rule and regulation, and I accordingly recommend the enactment of such legislation.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

The Sixty-fifth General Assembly extended to June 30, 1951, the limits of \$2,500 on property of any kind or character which may be owned by a single person, and \$3,000 on such property owned by a husband and wife living together. Unless

action is taken on or before June 30, these limits will revert to \$1,500 for a single person and \$2,000 for a husband and wife.

The present limits of \$2,500 and \$3,000 have rendered a substantial number of otherwise needy persons ineligible. There is no indication that property values are about to decline.

I recommend that this General Assembly increase the value of a home which may be owned to \$5,000 and not place a time limitation in the legislation.

ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS

Through well qualified superintendents, competent business managers, and increased appropriations, the eleemosynary institutions of the State have achieved a higher plane of accomplishment than ever before in the history of Missouri. Careful selection of employees has resulted in a more competent staff of officials, including business managers, bookkeepers, stenographers, and others.

MENTAL HOSPITALS

The patients in the Mental Hospitals are presently being well cared for and the food and clothing are up to the standard requirements of the best regulated hospitals. It has been the purpose of this administration to not only care for the patients well, but wherever possible to heal their mental and bodily ills so that they may be rehabilitated and returned to their homes where they can again live a normal life and be able to earn a livelihood.

In keeping with this principle and practice, thirteen hundred and eighty of these patients were dismissed from the Mental Hospitals during the past fiscal year.

Through appropriations from the Postwar Reserve Fund many new buildings have been completed. These have assisted greatly in relieving the formerly crowded conditions and reduced the patient waiting list. In a number of the Mental Hospitals senile patients have been assigned quarters of their own where they are more contented.

OTHER HOSPITALS

The State Sanatorium at Mt. Vernon, the Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital at Columbia, and the Trachoma Hospital

at Rolla, are being administered on a high plane of efficiency and much good is being accomplished.

Due to prevailing high prices and the necessity for increasing salaries to meet the increased cost of living, appropriations for all State hospitals will necessarily have to be increased.

REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENTS

Badly needed repairs have been made at all the eleemosynary institutions, including the fireproofing of many buildings, repairs to leaking roofs and heating and plumbing systems. Insufficient appropriations in the past for repairs to buildings and equipment have produced increased obligations at this time. If we are to place these buildings in good repair additional funds will be required.

We do not have sufficient funds available now to put all the buildings in first-class condition, but I have recommended in my Executive Budget ample appropriations for repairs and replacements to continue the rehabilitation of the buildings and equipment. If this program can be continued, we will eventually have all buildings in first-class condition.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOME

Higginsville, Missouri

In 1897 the Missouri legislature accepted the responsibility for maintaining and operating the Confederate Home for a period of twenty years or for so long as it might be needed to provide for ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors, their wives, widows, and orphans.

From its founding until 1928 the need for institutional care for such persons continued to increase and at its peak in 1928, the Home cared for a total of one hundred seventy-two residents. Since that time the number has steadily declined. On May 19, 1950, the last surviving Confederate veteran, John Graves, died at the age of one hundred eight.

The present population of the Home includes four aged widows, three of whom have passed their ninetieth birthday.

The property consists of approximately three hundred sixty-three acres of land located near Higginsville in Lafayette County. Of this land, ninety-two acres have been designated as a memorial park. Most of the buildings at the institution

are in a bad state of repair. The setting is a beautiful one and is convenient to the population centers of western and central Missouri.

In my judgment, the maintenance of an institution of this size no longer represents a suitable manner for the State to discharge its obligation to the four ladies who, insofar as is known, are the only persons eligible for this care. I further believe the facilities of this institution can be used to greater advantage for other purposes.

I, therefore, recommend that this General Assembly enact legislation providing suitable and adequate care elsewhere for the four widows now residing in the Home at Higginsville and for any other persons who may subsequently be found to qualify for care under the laws relating to the Confederate Home, and that sufficient money be appropriated for this purpose.

I further recommend that suitable legislation be enacted to provide for the permanent care and maintenance of the ninety-two acres described in Section 212.060 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1949 (Section 15135 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1939), as a permanent memorial park to the valor of Confederate soldiers, under the State Park Board.

After careful consideration and discussion with all the various departments involved, I recommend, since this is their unanimous opinion, that legislation be enacted providing for the necessary rehabilitation of the present buildings at the Home, and the construction of new buildings as required, to establish a sanatorium for the care and treatment of persons suffering from chest diseases and tuberculosis, to be operated in conjunction with the present State Sanatorium at Mt. Vernon, under the Division of Health, State Department of Public Health and Welfare.

BUILDING PROGRAM

At my request the Board of Visitors of the University has made a long range study of the building needs of our nine educational institutions in Missouri. The Board of Visitors devoted considerable time and thought studying the history, growth, progress, and future needs of each institution. Their report is most complete, extensive, and thorough and is supported by the experienced counsel and advice of the officials in each institution. This is the first intelligent approach of a

long range building program for all our educational institutions ever made.

This report recommends that ninety million dollars will be needed for buildings at these institutions during the next fifteen years. The report further recommends the money be raised by a bond issue. I have been advised that a full and complete itemized report of their recommendations has been furnished each member of this General Assembly. Since requests for new buildings greet each session of the legislature, this complete and itemized report should be of much help to you.

I am, therefore, asking this Sixty-sixth General Assembly to study thoroughly the report of the Board of Visitors on this important question, and if you think it advisable, submit such a bond issue to the voters of Missouri.

SMALL LOAN

There has been a crying need for many years to regulate small loan companies in Missouri. For many years every session of Missouri's legislature witnessed the introduction of bills to correct this evil and every session saw the death and burial of the proposals, without tears for their feeble efforts. Missouri is one of the very few industrial states which does not have some form of small loan legislation.

Many of our small borrowers, with little or no bargaining power, are forced to pay extortionate rates when they find themselves in desperate financial need. This class of our citizens is entitled to have, and should receive, protection from its government. Some sort of legislation on this subject should be passed at this session.

I am, therefore, urging that you give serious and conscientious consideration to the passing of a bill regulating small loan companies, which will provide interest charges fair to both the borrower and the lender.

RETIREMENT FOR STATE EMPLOYEES

In my inaugural address on January 10, 1949, I recommended that the Sixty-fifth General Assembly study the advisability of adopting legislation providing for the retirement of State employees. Since that time, the Congress of the United States has enacted Public Law 734, which permits states to enter into agreements with the Federal Security Administrator for

the inclusion of state and local employees under the provisions of old-age and survivors insurance. This same law substantially increases the benefits paid upon retirement or to survivors.

The cost to the state and the employee under Public Law 734 would at all times be substantially lower than the estimated costs under an independently established state retirement plan. For those employees who are now sixty-five or closely approaching that age, retirement would be possible after eighteen months of coverage.

On November 24, 1950, the Attorney General gave me the following opinion, to-wit:

" . . . 1) That under the provisions of the Constitution of this State the State of Missouri may pass legislation authorizing the State to enter into an agreement, and thereunder enter into an agreement with the Federal Government, for extending old age and survivors insurance benefits provided for in the Federal Social Security Act to employees of the State and its political subdivisions.

" . . . 2) That to effectuate such an agreement, legislation substantially similar to the plan hereinabove suggested should be enacted by the Legislature."

I, therefore, recommend that this General Assembly enact enabling legislation to provide for the coverage of all State officials and employees and such county and municipal employees as may desire to be included under the provisions of Public Law 734, with an emergency clause making the bill effective on or before July 1, 1951.

COURT RETIREMENT PLAN

The nonpartisan court plan, originally adopted in 1940 by virtue of initiative petitions, and again adopted by the people as part of the Constitution of 1945, is proving its merit with each succeeding year. An independent, nonpartisan judiciary is indispensable in a free government. To attract capable men to the bench and to keep them there during the years of their mental vigor, some thirty-eight of our states and the Federal government have adopted judicial retirement legislation. I am convinced such a plan would materially aid and strengthen our judiciary. I commend such legislation to your consideration.

AGRICULTURE

Our agriculture is in excellent condition and our farmers are prosperous. If they are to retain their fortunate position, the State must assist them in the ever-increasing battle against pests, destructive insects, and animal diseases, all of which exact an alarming toll each year. This help can best be brought about by the harmonious teamwork of the Department of Agriculture, the State College of Agriculture's extension services and experimental stations, and the Agriculture Department of the Federal government.

Impending threats of another war make it imperative that we devote all our efforts to producing food surpluses. Maintaining both quantity and quality of agricultural products is necessarily important. We must ever be alert to the need of disease control if we are to improve our livestock industry by clean herds of cattle, sheep and hogs, as well as improving our fast growing poultry industry.

We must continue to carefully inspect all agricultural products, such as feeds, seeds, and fertilizers if we are to protect the consumer and maintain the high standard in our agriculture economy.

Since agriculture in Missouri last year produced an income of nine hundred forty-four million dollars, this Sixty-sixth General Assembly should give careful study to strengthen wherever possible all laws designed to help this important industry.

EDUCATION

Missouri has made much progress in education in the past decade but the goal has not yet been reached and there is still much to be done. Education has lagged behind our material progress. The cost of education has increased in recent years. Enrollments are much higher. These have necessitated increased facilities and added to the over-all cost.

Missouri recognizes education to be a statewide function. As proof, over forty-four cents of every dollar spent last year from general revenue funds was spent for education.

The value of education cannot be measured by dollars and cents. Only by well educated children can our democratic processes be continued. As our economy changes and population centers vary, our public schools are directly affected.

These economic changes naturally bring new school problems before each General Assembly both as to needed buildings and equipment. The teachers' quota is likewise affected. Since education must be considered equally alike for all children, this Sixty-sixth General Assembly should give careful study to legislation that will make teaching more attractive, that will provide necessary financial aid, and strengthen all laws that will improve education generally in Missouri.

TRAINING SCHOOLS

It is with pride that I am able to report much progress and improvement have been accomplished in our State Training Schools, once a source of concern and trouble. The badly needed building program commenced a few years ago has been completed with the new cottages and dormitories now in use at Boonville and Chillicothe.

Richard Clendenen, consultant to state training schools from the U. S. Children's Bureau in Washington, D. C., recently spent a week reinspecting our training schools. He praised the cottage units at Boonville stating they "represent in many respects the best planned cottage units I have ever seen in a training school for boys."

If the present enrollment in these institutions remains constant, the present physical plants will be sufficient.

The new educational building at Boonville now makes it possible to offer an academic program through the ninth grade. This training meets the standards of the State Department of Education. Considerable interest is being shown by the boys and girls in an increased vocational training program.

A balanced religious training is now offered at all three institutions.

A plan of cooperation has been worked out whereby the State Hospitals at St. Joseph and Farmington now offer valuable and important psychiatric service for the schools. This is believed to be the first such program instituted in any state.

These activities, together with other improvements, have made for greatly improved morale at our training schools. The noticeable decline in escapes bears this out. Last month there were only two escapes as compared to twenty-seven during December, 1949. Christmas time always presents a temptation

for the boys and girls to go home. Yet there was not one escape this last holiday week while a year ago nine fled.

I recommend this General Assembly give considerable thought and study to the need for additional trained staff members to continue the advancement being made at these institutions. There is a definite need for increased academic and vocational programs if we are to rehabilitate these citizens of tomorrow.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The Department of Corrections has written a record of efficient and economical administration during the past two years. The last General Assembly did not foresee the resulting increase in costs of food, clothing, and all materials purchased, as well as a considerable growth in the population of these institutions. Had it not been that those in charge cut every corner possible and performed such an unusually fine job of economizing, the present deficit for these institutions would have been far greater.

Serving of wholesome food, providing adequate medical attention, and greatly improved education and religious programs have combined to produce a very high morale in all our penal institutions.

Fortunately, the past two years were excellent farming seasons. A 4½-mile levee along the Missouri river at Church Farm built by prison labor at very little cost, salvaged four hundred acres for additional production. The Church Farm dairy is now at the highest production peak in its existence.

The operation expense for the prisons for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1949, and June 30, 1950, offer an interesting comparison. The income from operations revenue for the latter was \$31,498 less than the previous year, and the income from the earning fund was \$7,109 less than the former, yet the commissary income was increased \$39,060 last year over the previous year. This was accomplished in face of the increased cost of all commodities and an inmate population of two hundred fifty more.

The Sixty-fifth General Assembly provided \$85,000 out of the Postwar Reserve Fund for a new power plant at the Penitentiary. The efficiency of the new plant over the old has more than saved enough to pay for its cost.

The output at the shoe factory has been increased from an average of two hundred fifty pairs of shoes a day to the present seven hundred fifty pairs daily.

There are necessary repairs that should be made to cell blocks and prison industry buildings. The last major renovation program was in 1937. There is a serious deterioration due to lack of funds for proper maintenance.

Funds likewise are badly needed for equipment and classrooms to continue expanding the very worthwhile educational program at the prison. The prison school has an enrollment of four hundred seventy-five, classes being conducted after the workday is completed.

There is a serious need for rehabilitation work at the Women's Prison which is badly overcrowded. Despite this serious handicap under which the staff must labor at this institution much progress has been made.

There has been a sixty per cent increase in the inmate court [count] at Alcoa Intermediate Reformatory from two hundred eighty-three in February, 1949, to four hundred sixty-five this last December. Yet the morale both among inmates and personnel is higher, I am told, than at any time in the institution's history. Attesting to this the escape record is now the lowest it has ever been.

Lack of sufficient funds has seriously handicapped the operation of this institution. It has been necessary for the main Penitentiary to provide food and clothing from prison stocks to tide this institution through this winter.

There is also a great need for repairs to the buildings at Alcoa due to lack of maintenance funds. The longer this condition exists, the greater the cost will be and this model institution will suffer materially.

ELECTIONS

Our 1945 Constitution, Article VIII, Section 3, provides that "All elections by the people shall be by ballot or by any mechanical method prescribed by law . . ." Under our present statutory law, however, there is no provision which would enable local election officials to utilize mechanical voting devices in the conduct of our elections.

A substantial number of our sister states now employ voting machines in their elections. It has been estimated that forty-

two per cent of the votes in the last presidential election were cast with and recorded by such machines. Among the advantages which have been manifested through use of the voting machine method, in comparison with the paper ballot method, were more efficiency, less expense, and accuracy to a larger extent.

It may be that the feasibility of the use of voting machines may vary with the characteristics of the local communities.

It is my recommendation that you consider this matter with the view in mind of enabling such of the local election units as may practicably and profitably do so to employ voting machines for the casting and recording of the will of the people at elections.

In its consideration of the election laws, it is my further recommendation that the General Assembly also take such action as it may deem necessary for the correction or simplification of such of the general provisions as are ambiguous, outmoded, or overlapping; and which have resulted, in many instances at least, in bewilderment to local election officials who have been and will be charged with their enforcement.

BANKS

Section 15, Article IV of the 1945 Constitution of Missouri provides that all monies received by the State shall go promptly into the State treasury and that the State Treasurer shall deposit the same in approved banking institutions. This section has been construed to provide for the deposit of all State monies subject to check. Since banks are not permitted to pay interest in any form on demand deposits, the State does not derive any income from these surplus funds.

During this biennium the balance of the State's money in approved banking institutions has averaged more than one hundred million dollars per day. If the State Treasurer had authority to invest surplus State money in U. S. government bonds or bonds of the State of Missouri, considerable revenue would have reverted to the State. I estimate the State of Missouri has lost more than one million dollars in revenue during the past biennium by the above constitutional restriction.

I recommend that the General Assembly enact a joint and concurrent resolution for submission to the voters of Missouri which will authorize the State Treasurer to invest all surplus State monies either in time deposits in Missouri banks or Mis-

souri State bonds or certificates of indebtedness or short term obligations of the United States government.

CONCLUSION

When I was a candidate for office I pledged economy and efficiency in government. Since I have been your chief executive, I have practiced both. I am proud to report to you at this midpoint of my administration your State government is financially strong and in excellent condition.

After all debts are paid, Missouri's State treasury will have a nice balance. To protect this balance against a rainy day, both you and I will be forced to withstand greedy pressure groups. We must never drop economy from our vocabulary. Economy does not mean to be miserly and not spend for essentials—rather it means to spend wisely, to get value received for each tax dollar spent. I am asking you to join hands with me, and working together, we can keep economy in our State government.

I know figures are tiresome and more potent than most sleeping powders. Consequently, I am having my budget message printed in the budget rather than deliver it to you in joint session. You will notice in my budget message I have disallowed all new buildings at this time due to the unsettled condition of the world today. I do not think it advisable to appropriate for new buildings, except where absolutely necessary, when there is a slim chance of getting building materials. I am recommending an appropriation to complete the badly needed new State office building located here in Jefferson City, also the rehabilitation of Jesse Hall at Columbia, Missouri, since the auditorium in that building has been condemned and is no longer usable. I am advised the contractor has assurance of the release of all materials for completion of the new office building here in Jefferson City.

I am advocating the transfer of five million dollars from the General Revenue Fund to the Postwar Reserve Fund which will leave approximately twenty million dollars in the General Revenue Fund. I believe it is imperative to retain at least this amount as a safe working balance.

When other problems of importance for your consideration and action arise, I shall come to you by special message.

During the campaign I made a pledge to the people of the

State as a candidate. In my inaugural address, on January 10, 1949, I repeated that pledge, as your Governor. Today, I wish to restate that pledge:

“To do my utmost to give a courteous, economical, and honest administration, strictly enforce all the laws on the statute books, both civil and criminal, appoint to office only men and women of impeccable character, whom I know to be qualified, honest, and efficient. That includes the police and election commissioners in the various cities.”

I have fulfilled that pledge to the best of my ability.

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

SECOND BIENNIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 7, 1953

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 18-33

To the Sixty-Seventh General Assembly:

On this seventh day of January, in this new year of 1953, I appear before you as your governor for the last time.

Under Article IV, Section 9, of our Constitution, the governor is required to appear before each new General Assembly and give the Assembly general information as to the state of government, and make whatever recommendations as he feels necessary.

These have been four interesting, progressive, forward-moving years for our great State of Missouri, and I believe that you will agree with me that our State has more than kept pace with other states in carrying the lamplight of enlightened democracy.

The people of this State have honored me many times, and a little more than four years ago they accorded me the highest honor that can come to any public servant—that of being your governor. We chart our pathway of the future by what has gone on in the past. We learn by experience. We improve in the future because we had the foresight in the past to look ahead and see what is needed. So, if I choose to look backward for a few minutes, I hope you will realize that it is not with the idea of living in the past, but only in glancing at the stewardship I was charged with over four years ago by the voters of Missouri.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The immortal English poet, Robert Browning, said:

"If we've promised them aught, let us keep our promise."

I promised the people of Missouri something, and I have kept my promise. Let us look at law enforcement for a moment.

It is not necessary to recall what my critics said more than four years ago. I promised to do everything possible to see that all the laws, both civil and criminal, were enforced, and that I would appoint men of the highest type to our police and election boards.

I have kept that promise. It cannot be doubted.

Your servant charged the police and election boards he appointed, the Highway Patrol, and the other agencies of this State with enforcing all of our laws fairly and impartially—and exactly that has been done.

There are many facts here I could dwell upon at length, but a few will suffice. The FBI only a few months ago praised the efficiency of our St. Louis department. One of the police commissioners appointed by me was knighted with the "St. Louis Award" of the year by the citizens of St. Louis. The Kansas City department also rates high, and is now being reorganized. When the Assembly last year passed a series of bills dealing with crime, including the key gambling measure, I signed them all.

I am proud of this record in law enforcement and general attention to this phase of public safety and welfare. In the parlance of the recent election, "Did you ever have it so good?"

It was during the Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth General Assemblies, noted for their record of constructive legislation, that many of the most important and beneficial laws in the entire history of Missouri were enacted. Some of you members here assembled can point with genuine pride to being a member of one or both of these outstanding sessions. I join with most Missourians in acclaiming, "Well done, thou conscientious member."

Thomas Jefferson once said:

"I place economy among the first and most important virtues, and public debt as the greatest of dangers to be feared. To preserve our independence, we must not let our leaders load us with perpetual debt. We must make our choice between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude. The same prudence, which in private life would forbid our paying our money for unexplained projects, forbids it in the disposition of public money. We must endeavor to reduce the government to the practice of rigid economy to avoid burdening the people, and arming the Magistrate with a patronage of money, which might be used to corrupt the principles of government."

When I became your chief executive in January, 1949, we were a happy carefree State. We had no thought of threatening war clouds—no suspicion that before my term would be half

over, Missouri boys would be drafted to fight on some foreign field. This change from peacetime to a shooting war naturally changed our thinking on many legislative problems.

I point with justifiable pride that the changing from peace to threatening World War III did not change the charted course that our ship of state started when it sailed from harbor on January 10, 1949. I pledged to you that day the following:

"To do my utmost to give a courteous, economical, and honest administration; strictly enforce all the laws on the statute books, both civil and criminal; appoint to office only men and women of impeccable character, whom I know to be qualified, honest, and efficient. . . ."

Today I can truthfully say every pledge has been faithfully kept. I am sure the people all over Missouri share my pride when I report to you that for the past four years your State government has lived within its budget. Few governments can so report.

The balancing of the State budget was not accomplished by the curtailing of any necessary governmental services. As proof, I call your attention to the fact that during the past biennium more State aid was given to the free public schools and to our institutions of higher learning than was ever given for education in the history of our State; more money was likewise provided for health, more money for social security, than ever before in Missouri.

In fact, over 88c of every dollar spent last year from the General Revenue Fund was spent for education, for health, and for welfare.

The financial condition of Missouri today was never in better shape—it can even be compared to the "Rock of Gibraltar." After paying all just charges the free balance in the State treasury today is dangerously large. It is the largest in the history of our State.

The cash balance in the State treasury in the General Revenue Fund as of December 31, 1948, was \$21,700,000. The cash balance of this fund in the State treasury on December 31, 1952, was \$32,954,533.33.

At the end of the 1948-49 fiscal year the unobligated balance in the General Revenue Fund was \$26,820,579.91, while the

estimated balance in the same fund from 1951-53, as made by the budget director, shows an estimated balance as of June 30, 1953, of \$30,506,565.43.

There was transferred from the General Revenue Fund during my administration a total of \$30,000,000 to the Postwar Reserve Fund. Had this thirty million dollars not been transferred to the Postwar Reserve Fund the estimated balance as of June 30, 1953, would have been increased by that amount.

I shall make no reference to the executive budget. The law provides a governor-elect shall present to the General Assembly his budget within thirty days after the General Assembly convenes in regular session.

The law is as it should be, since the responsibilities of controlling the State's expenses rightfully belong to the governor-elect.

A big surplus is an open invitation to ask for more than is needed, and if given, it is rarely spent wisely and judiciously. The tax burden today is so heavy that government at all levels should and must begin to think more about the welfare of the taxpayer.

The large surplus of today presents the same dangerous and unhealthy financial problem that confronted your State government in 1951.

In my endeavor to solve this most important problem and at the same time give the much needed relief to Missouri's taxpayers, I suggested in a special message to the 66th General Assembly on October 23, 1951, a sound, yet simple tax reduction plan. This suggested plan would not have cost the State extra money to administer; would have provided relief to Missouri income taxpayers; would have increased the one-third aid to our public schools; and finally, would have removed the temptation from various departments of our State government to grab for the big surplus in the State treasury.

I am, therefore, recommending that this 67th General Assembly thoughtfully reconsider at this session the suggested tax reduction plan presented by me on October 23, 1951, to the 66th General Assembly, or propose some other similar plan which will bring about the same much needed relief to Missouri's taxpayers, and benefits to her citizens.

REPAIR PROGRAM

The records will show that during the past four years the State has carried on the most extensive program for the rehabilitation of all State buildings, including repairs and replacements, of any like period in Missouri's history. This repair program has included fire-proofing of the buildings, new roofs, new plumbing, new equipment, repair of all roads and sidewalks, tuck pointing, painting, and various repairs to all buildings. Much of the work of this nature has been done to the State educational, eleemosynary, and correctional buildings and grounds, also, to the capitol buildings and grounds. You have visible evidence of the improved appearance of this beautiful capitol building, both inside and out. This was the first thorough cleaning and repair this building has had since its completion in 1918. This legislature should give serious consideration to continuing a sound program for the upkeep and preservation of all State property.

The reports furnished me by the various institutions show the following approximate amounts have been spent, or are in the process of being spent, in their respective institutions during the past four years. A re-enacted appropriation at the end of a fiscal year when materials have been purchased but not delivered makes it very difficult to fix the exact dollar spent.

The State Hospital No. 1 at Fulton spent \$1,946,644.97 for new construction and \$1,719,536.47 for repairs and rehabilitation.

The State Hospital No. 2 at St. Joseph spent \$1,131,038.88 for new construction and \$598,925.11 for repairs and rehabilitation.

The State Hospital No. 3 at Nevada spent \$1,001,911.85 for new construction and \$676,515.48 for repairing.

The State Hospital No. 4 at Farmington spent \$1,104,344.00 for new construction and \$638,000.00 for repairing old buildings.

The State School at Marshall spent \$1,206,326.00 on new construction and \$492,584.65 for repairs.

The St. Louis State Hospital spent \$450,000.00 for new construction and \$368,287.00 for repairs.

The St. Louis Training School spent \$125,300.00 for new construction and \$64,700.00 for repairs.

The State Training School for Boys at Boonville spent \$1,865,648.25 out of the Postwar Fund and \$51,154.56 out of General Revenue.

The State Training School for Girls at Chillicothe spent \$335,826.65 of Postwar money and \$16,694.20 out of General Revenue.

The State Training School for Negro Girls at Tipton spent \$14,153.03 of Postwar money and \$8,532.06 from General Revenue.

The Federal Soldiers' Home at St. James built a new dormitory housing one hundred veterans at a cost of \$252,000.00, and now has under construction a dormitory for women that will cost \$136,000.00. During the past four-year period a total of \$172,645.00 for repair and upkeep on the old buildings was spent at this home.

The Trachoma Hospital at Rolla for the treating of the trachoma blind spent \$123,000.00 for repair and replacement.

I am advised that most of the buildings at the State Colleges and at our Universities at Columbia, Rolla, and Jefferson City are in a fair state of repair and operational efficiency; however, many of the buildings are old and are in need of continuous repair to make them usable, all of which shows the need of continuing an extensive program of rehabilitation.

BUILDING PROGRAM

Many of our buildings in our penal, elcemosynary, and educational institutions are old, some are obsolete, and others are not built for present demands.

During this administration, it was suggested that an expansive building program be launched at all the State institutions. I did not look with favor upon such a building program because I was advised by many builders that the cost of building now was excessive and almost prohibitive.

The cost of the new buildings now being built and those that have been constructed during this administration appears to bear out the above contention.

I have vetoed all appropriations for new buildings except those of great necessity. I felt it was better business, as well as sound economy, to preserve and protect all buildings the State

now has, rather than to neglect their upkeep by a large building program in which the State probably could not get value received due to the high, excessive cost of new construction.

The new State office building which was dedicated only recently, and the new building for the Division of Employment Security, were absolutely necessary because of our fast growing State government. Our State government has grown to such an extent that it could very aptly be likened to "the old woman living in a shoe." Missouri's State government now has so many departments, boards, and commissions that there are not enough offices in Jefferson City to properly house them. Jefferson Office Building, as the new office building has been named, will save Missouri citizens thousands of dollars yearly in taxes which are now spent for rent.

Another ~~must~~ on the building program which I approved was the appropriation to begin the four-year medical school in conjunction with our University. The shortage of doctors in rural Missouri and most of our small towns is common knowledge. One of the most important duties of any government is to aid and assist in health. Health means a happy and contented people.

I also approved the appropriation for an auditorium for Lincoln University and for the rehabilitation of Jesse Hall at our University at Columbia. Both of these buildings are essential in the proper functioning of these two great universities.

VOTING MACHINES

In my message to the 66th General Assembly delivered on January 3, 1951, I called attention to the fact that our Constitution provides that "All elections by the people shall be by ballot or by any mechanical method prescribed by law."

Our present law makes no provision authorizing the local officials to utilize mechanical balloting devices. At that time I recommended legislation that would permit the use of voting devices in our large centers of population.

Since the last general election I have received scores of letters from voters in many sections of Missouri complaining that they stood in line for several hours in order to vote, and letters from many other voters who were unable to vote after the third or fourth trip to the polls. This recent election should be sufficient proof that something should be done to correct

voting conditions in many precincts where voters are deprived of their right of franchise under the present voting practices.

Mechanical voting devices certainly bring about accuracy, they bring about speed, as well as economy, and eliminate any chance of "ballot stuffing."

I therefore renew my recommendation that this 67th General Assembly enact legislation that will permit local election units, where it may be profitable and practicable to do so, to employ voting machines for the counting of and recording the will of the people at elections.

CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING

The population in the United States in the last two decades has made radical shifts from rural to urban centers, likewise from one state to another state.

The number of representatives in Congress each state is entitled to is determined by the census, which is taken every ten years. Article III, Section 45, of the 1945 Missouri Constitution requires the General Assembly to divide the State into congressional districts, composed of contiguous districts as compact and as nearly equal in population as may be. The laudable purpose of this section is to assure each citizen a fair margin of representatives in Congress. Experience has shown that the cumbersome and laborious provision of effectuating this objective by bill in the General Assembly is less than satisfactory and has resulted in considerable unnecessary confusion.

I therefore recommend that this 67th General Assembly pass a similar law now successfully used in the redistricting of the State senatorial districts. This law, or some similar law, would remove all political advantage which is the chief source of criticism of the present method.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Old Age Pensions, Blind Pensions, and Other Social Security Payments.

I desire to call your attention to the progress made in the last four years in improving the living conditions of our deserving old, our blind, and our physically handicapped. Practically all of these citizens are now living on a much higher standard of decency and health due to the increased appropriations.

The 66th General Assembly increased the amount of property which an aged person or couple may own and qualify for old age assistance to \$3,750. This maximum allowance is not sufficient in this day of inflated property values. I believe that this General Assembly should increase the amount of property allowed old age assistance recipients to \$5,000 or should consider removing entirely the limitation on property owned by old people, if it is used by them as a home, insofar as qualification for old age assistance is concerned.

The 66th General Assembly enacted legislation which enabled the State of Missouri to participate in the Federal program of aid to the needy blind. At the same time the legislature provided that those blind persons in the State who could not qualify for Federal aid to the needy blind would continue to receive the State-financed blind pension. At this time about 2500 blind persons are receiving Federal aid, and about 950 are receiving State pensions. Under both programs the blind receive a flat payment of \$50 per month.

Legislation enacted by the Congress, which became effective October 1, 1952, provides that the maximum aid to the blind grant under the federal-state program shall be increased from \$50 to \$55 per month with the Federal government supplying \$35 of each \$55 payment.

We were not able to increase the payment in Missouri in October because our State law provides for only a \$50 grant. I suggest that this General Assembly pass legislation increasing the aid to the blind payments to \$55 per month. Federal funds will meet the five dollar increase for those persons who qualify for aid to the blind. It will be necessary that the blind pensions come from State funds now available.

I further recommend that this legislation be enacted with an emergency clause.

Missouri now has approximately 130,000 deserving old people receiving old age assistance. A large number of this group have received three increases during the past four years. Approximately 90,000 are now receiving the maximum grant of \$55 a month.

I would like to call your attention to the totally and permanently disabled, of which we have approximately 12,500 in Missouri. Most of this group are likewise receiving the maximum amount of \$55 per month.

I am calling this to your attention to let you know that Missouri has gone a long way in providing the necessities of life such as food, clothing, shelter, and medicine to this deserving class.

Thousands of our aged citizens now reside in privately operated boarding, convalescent, or nursing homes. Sections 198.040 and 198.050, R. S. Mo., 1949, place the responsibility for licensing and inspecting these homes upon the State Division of Health.

I am suggesting that this General Assembly study this legislation with a view to providing better protection and more comforts for our aged citizens in these nursing, boarding, and convalescent homes in their declining years and that such steps may be taken as required to amend the law relating to such homes.

I further recommend that sufficient funds be appropriated to guarantee protection to our aged citizens by having regular, adequate and proper inspections, licensing and supervision of all such institutions.

MENTAL HOSPITALS

In the last four years we have made great improvements in treating the mentally unbalanced. Our buildings at the mental hospitals are better. Our equipment is good but we need to increase the wages of our personnel in order to attract more trained workers. There is still much to be done in this classification.

I would respectfully suggest that this legislature study the massive strides made by our neighboring state of Kansas in treating these diseases. The press reported four years ago their hospitals were, by and large, on the snake pit procedure of treatment. Now they are being studied by other states as models. Mental illness is the most expensive item on our health program.

We pay our directors of hospitals about \$8,000 annually. Kansas pays \$11,000 and \$12,000. They have instituted a training program for their attendants. Missouri has started such a program, but on a limited scale. In this day of fierce competition with private industry, it is difficult to get and keep trained medical personnel. It certainly is false economy to be paying low wages and allowing our mental patients to remain many years longer in institutions than is necessary. The sooner they are discharged and returned to society the more money

the State saves and the better off the State is by having those people back in productive endeavors.

In the last four years emphasis has been placed on cure rather than custodial care. It has paid in big dividends judging by the large number of patients dismissed. Missouri must not be penurious in dealing with her mentally sick.

O'REILLY HOSPITAL

Much progress has been made in all the State mental hospitals in much needed new buildings, repaid and upkeep of old buildings, in addition to medical care, improved food and clothing, and above all, emphasis being placed on cure rather than custodial care.

The senile patients are the big problem in all our mental hospitals. They occupy and require rooms, attention and medical services that could more profitably be given to the mentally sick who, with proper treatment, can be cured and again return to a normal life.

All of our mental hospitals are so badly crowded that they are unable to receive new patients even though some may be in a bad mental state. The solution to our overcrowded condition is now a vexing problem with which you must cope. I believe, however, there is an answer for you. The Federal government has declared surplus the O'Reilly Hospital at Springfield, Missouri. By taking over this valuable piece of property and using it as a home for the senile, these unfortunate people could be better cared for at this hospital and at the same time the crowded condition at our mental hospitals would be relieved.

The O'Reilly Hospital is ideally located in that section of Missouri where the days of sunshine are about the longest in the State. That section of Missouri has much less snow, ice and winter weather than many other parts, all of which will enable the patients to exercise in the fresh air and sunshine most of the days of the year.

It will be economical for Missouri to take over the O'Reilly Hospital since no new buildings will be needed. Otherwise, the State will be forced to start upon a new costly building program at our presently located mental hospitals to take care of the crowded condition that now exists.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

As proof that the Department of Corrections has been administered well, efficiently, and in a business-like manner in Missouri, it has not had a riot, insurrection, or demonstration such as many other states have experienced in the past year. This outstanding record has been accomplished with a critical shortage of needed guards and on a pinched appropriation.

All the industries and the farms are now showing a fair profit but are handicapped by the lack of trained attendants. Repair on all the industrial buildings is a must. Many of them have been without repair for years due to lack of funds.

I am proud to report the completed construction of levees around Farm No. 2 and Church Farm protecting approximately 2500 acres of land. Four dams have been constructed on Church Farm impounding approximately 80 acres of water.

The new buildings constructed by the Department of Corrections during the past biennium consist of a new cattle barn at Church Farm; a cattle barn at the Alcoa Reformatory; a new greenhouse at the Women's Home; a new steam power plant at the Penitentiary; construction of a 100,000-gallon storage for oil; drilling of a new well at Church Farm; installation of main steam lines; construction of a 10,000-gallon water reservoir at Sawmill Farm; construction of new ceiling, painting and decorating at the prison chapel; and the construction of [a] 1900-foot main line connecting the Women's Prison to the Penitentiary power plant, amounting to a sum total of \$163,700.

There has been 5,000 feet of defective steam lines replaced. Water and steam distribution lines have been installed in the Penitentiary area, and there has been an installation of 300 new window sash and approximately 25,000 square feet of glass in the Penitentiary and industrial buildings amounting to \$23,920.

These repairs were emergencies and do not fall in the category of regular repairs that are needed annually to properly preserve and protect the buildings.

I call your attention to the fact that if an emergency arises within the walls of the Penitentiary, the authorities are powerless to communicate with the various buildings and cell blocks within the institution.

I am suggesting that this legislature provide sufficient funds for the construction and installation of the communication system at the various cell blocks, buildings, and guard posts, since this is necessary to protect the lives of the employees in case of a riot or insurrection.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOME

In my message to the 66th General Assembly I called attention to the fact that John Graves, the only surviving veteran at the Confederate Soldiers' Home, had passed away on May 19, 1950, at the age of 108 years.

The property at the Confederate Soldiers' Home consists of approximately three hundred sixty-three acres, located near Higginsville, in Lafayette County, Missouri.

All buildings on this property are in such a bad state of repair as to be unusable. This institution has been assigned as an adjunct to the State School for Feeble Minded at Marshall. I believe the facilities of this institution could be utilized to a much greater advantage to benefit more citizens of Missouri as a tuberculosis hospital, since the location is convenient to the population centers of western and central Missouri. However, all buildings must be rehabilitated.

I hereby renew my recommendation that this valuable property be established as a sanatorium for the care and treatment of persons suffering from chest diseases and tuberculosis, and that it be operated in connection with the present State Sanatorium at Mt. Vernon, under the Division of Health, Department of Public Health and Welfare.

The Sanatorium at Mt. Vernon now has and has had for many years a waiting list and many patients are deprived of admittance to this institution.

POLITICAL PARTIES

On June 30, 1950, I was advised by the Attorney General of Missouri that vacancies in party central committees were now filled by appointment by the Governor and that all resignations from such party central committees should be tendered to the Governor.

Inasmuch as these vacancies can be filled much more efficiently and advantageously on the local level, I recommend that Section 120.750, R. S. Mo. 1949, be amended so that the

various central committees will be empowered to fill all vacancies occurring within their committee.

AGRICULTURE

The farmers of Missouri were never so prosperous. This does not necessarily mean that our farms will always be as prosperous as they are today. Floods, pests, destructive insects, new animal diseases are increasing and are constant threats to destroy our agricultural economy.

I call your attention to the great need for harmonious teamwork of individual farmers, all farm organizations, the State Department of Agriculture, the State College of Agriculture extension services and experimental stations, and the Federal Department of Agriculture, and urge them all to join hands to fight these common enemies. Since agriculture is the source of Missouri's largest income, Missouri must keep it healthy and strong.

EDUCATION

It is with much pride that I advise you that forty-four cents of every dollar spent last year in Missouri from General Revenue funds was spent for education. This is convincing proof that Missouri believes in, and is willing to support education.

If our democratic processes are to continue and our government remain strong, it will be with better education and better informed boys and girls.

I call your attention to the need of Missouri's continuing to recognize education to be a statewide function.

A MISSOURI RIVER COMMISSION

There will be presented to this 67th General Assembly a proposal for an official planning, coordinating, and reviewing body for the Missouri River Valley and Flood Control. This will be an interstate-Federal compact, setting up an official Missouri [River] Basin Commission.

This commission will have to be approved by Congress and the legislatures of the seven principal states in the basin, of which Missouri is one.

The creation of this basin commission is an end I have been working toward since I have been your Governor. In my message to the 66th General Assembly on January 3, 1951,

I suggested that Missouri adopt a future policy of the appropriate authorization of the Federal government and the State of Missouri's joining hands and working together on all future planning.

This joint commission is so important to Missouri that I am again suggesting your careful consideration.

STREAM POLLUTION

Congress has recognized the wisdom of placing the responsibility for the abatement of stream pollution with the states.

The recent outbreak of *vesicular exanthema* in Missouri and other states has been traced to the feeding of raw garbage to swine. Some states have already enacted laws prohibiting the feeding of raw garbage or now have this question under consideration.

I am suggesting that this General Assembly study the advisability of enacting such a law. The enacting of such prohibitive legislation by other states could cause stream pollution problems here in Missouri that would seriously threaten the lives of many of our citizens, and affect the health and sanitation of most of our river towns.

FLOOD CONTROL

The prevention of floods is a long range program. Congress in 1944 authorized the Pick-Sloan program of the Army Corps of Engineers for the gigantic overall program on the Missouri River and its tributaries. This overall program consists of irrigation, navigation, hydro-electric power, flood control, and all inter-related subjects.

After seven years approximately \$1,700,000,000 has been spent—most of which has been spent on high dams on the upper reaches of the Missouri River and levees on the lower channel. Almost eighty per cent of the work is already completed or under construction. When this work is completed the job is not finished.

Missouri has taken a stand, and rightfully so, I think, that high dams are not the complete answer. With high dams must go hand in glove a full program of soil conservation—a program that will prevent the washing away of our rich top soil and at the same time retain much of the water where it falls on the earth.

I call your attention to the importance of a well balanced soil conservation program working in conjunction with a state flood prevention program to protect our uplands from erosion and our bottom lands from overflows.

COUNTY AID ROAD LAW

I call your attention to the County Aid Road Law found in Sections 231.440 to 231.500, inclusive, in the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1949.

If this law is to give the relief to rural Missouri that was contemplated, when it was first enacted, it will be necessary that the present law be amended to broaden its provisions to include maintenance as well as construction. As partial proof of the above suggestion, in the 1949-51 biennium only \$2,836,968.67 was used from the appropriation of four million dollars. In the 1951-53 biennium up to January 1, 1953, only \$1,099,349.28 has been expended of the four million dollar appropriation.

In talking to the various county courts over the State of Missouri, the same reason was expressed by all of them as to the lack of interest in matching funds for road construction under these sections, since these roads are of light construction and without maintenance the gravel or the hard surface feature disappears in one season.

I am suggesting that this 67th General Assembly should give careful study toward broadening the County Aid Road Law.

STATE HIGHWAYS

It is my sincere hope that this and all future General Assemblies of our great State will recognize and accept the challenge that is ever present in the condition of our highways. It is imperative that Missouri's highway system be brought up to, and kept at, a high level of adequacy and efficiency equal to modern needs and demands. We have been at the forefront of the nation in highways for many years; we must never relinquish that position.

Many of you will recall that adequate highways for Missouri was one of the principal pledges I made to the people when I asked them to honor me by electing me as their Governor. You will recall also that immediately after my election

and before my inauguration I named a committee of citizens to study highway needs and recommended a solution to the problem.

In my initial message to the General Assembly on January 10, 1949, I emphasized inadequacy of highway funds and asked that additional revenues be provided. I said then, and I repeat now, that "present laws relative to the Commission's authority are adequate; all that is necessary is to provide the funds." Again, to the 66th General Assembly, I reported on the most serious and critical situation confronting our highways and repeated my plea for necessary funds to do the job at hand.

It is with no little satisfaction that I report to you that members of the 66th General Assembly did take steps that will at least start the renovation and expansion program so badly needed on our highways. To accomplish this end the motor fuel tax was increased one cent a gallon and increases were authorized on bus and truck licenses and fees.

It is hoped these added revenues, plus existing revenues and Federal aid, will provide some \$557½ million for highway construction purposes during the next ten years. If that amount is forthcoming, it is planned that some \$297½ million will go into modernization of our major system highways, both in rural and urban areas. Another \$142 million will be expended on projects aimed at relieving traffic congestion in our State's urban areas. And the remaining \$118 million will go to add some 12,000 miles of rural roads to the existing system of State highways. This will increase the State system to approximately 32,000 miles.

You know, and I know, that even this amount cannot meet fully the highway needs of our State. We have, however, by providing it, taken a definite step toward finding the solution of our ever-mounting traffic problem. Not until the end of this calendar year we are just starting can we get a view of just how much progress we have made. The year's experience in revenue yield, and the added knowledge on whether or not the construction cost price spiral will create new obstacles will tell us much about whether or not we have gone far enough now in providing revenue.

Highway transportation in recent years has become the backbone of both our civilian economy and of our national defense. The citizens of this great State, and of our nation,

pay for deficient highways in higher operating costs, higher living costs, traffic inconvenience and delay, lost lives and disabled bodies.

I would like to leave with you the charge that you must be ever alert to Missouri's highway needs. Also, you must be always vigilant to see that no selfish interest steps in to throttle it, and that continued rising costs, or now unknown or unexpected elements, prevent us from reaching our goal. Take immediate steps to eliminate any obstacle that may arise.

You members of this General Assembly, as the men and women who chart our State's course, can say whether Missouri goes forward, stands still, or lags behind. The initial forward steps have been taken. I urge you to make certain our highway steps are always ahead.

TOLL ROADS

Abraham Lincoln once said, "I do not walk very fast but I never walk backward."

The above quotation could aptly apply to the past legislatures of Missouri. Missouri, as a state, has never been a pioneer in untried legislation, however. When other states try something new that works, Missouri usually is among the first to join the procession.

Missouri is now entering upon a ten-year road building program—the second largest road building program in its history. Bus and truck transportation is increasing so rapidly and the industry growing so fast that many of our present highways will be obsolete if not worn out years before the end of our present ten-year road program.

It is a matter of common knowledge that Missouri does not have the money to build all the highways she needs. We are not providing new additional facilities which are now vitally needed. Our property damage and our loss in human lives on the highways simply because of antiquated construction is alarming and something we should consider seriously.

Too many citizens of our great State are miles from a hard-surfaced highway. This directly affects our economy in a marked degree when our country neighbors, on account of bad roads, are unable to market their livestock and grain at favorable prices.

Missouri, as a state, is at the crossroads of the nation. All motor travel and hauling from west to east or north to south, or vice versa, passes through Missouri on our highways. This very heavy travel by non-residents on our State highways places an unusually heavy and expensive burden on our highway maintenance costs, thereby delaying that part of our good State that has not yet been favored by any of our past road programs.

The Missouri State Highway Commission and its employees are not to be blamed for the above conditions. In fact, it has been little short of miraculous that our Highway Commission and employees have been able to keep all of us out of the mud since they have had so little money for the past few years with which to build new roads.

Now what is the answer?

Will a program of toll roads make it difficult for our established Highway Commission authorities to formulate sound, long-range plans for developing the remaining portion of Missouri's highway system?

The motor vehicle has revolutionized the pattern of every day living and working habits by enabling the individual to supply his own means of transportation. There has been developing a great system of the bus transportation, which is accounting for a major part of our total public carrier passenger movement. Bus and truck transportation must have a highway roadbed which has kept pace with automobile technology, which means that the highways of today must be wider, heavier constructed, and eliminating as nearly as possible all grades and curves.

In addition to the problem of obsolescence and depreciation and the rapidly increasing burden imposed on the road system by our great volume and heavier weight in traffic, those responsible for highway modernization deal with the problem of spiraling costs. The highway construction dollar has lost approximately one-half of its purchasing power of ten years ago, and the cost index for maintenance work has increased over eighty per cent.

Will Missouri be able to catch up with her road buildings with the limited amount of funds that she now has for new construction?

Winfred Owen, in his book on *Toll Roads and the Problem of Highway Modernization* says:

"There are two factors which help to compensate for the extra costs which may be incurred in the provision of toll facilities. The most important is the fact that toll financing expedites completion of a needed road, and permits early realization of the economies accruing from modern road design. Substantial money savings result from avoidance of accidents, reduction in travel time, and lower vehicle operating costs associated with uninterrupted vehicle movement. In addition, the fact that the toll road is protected from abutting land uses by strict control of access, means that the investment in such facilities will be properly safeguarded against the rapid obsolescence which has meant loss of investment on so many costly main highways not so protected.

"The second factor is the presence of alternate free routes, which generally mean inferior service but which offer the motorist a choice. He may either use the free road and pay the extra gasoline and other operating costs associated with driving on inadequate highways, or he may elect to pay the extra charge in the form of a toll in order to realize savings in time and operating costs, or to enjoy the greater safety and comfort of the superior facility."

From all reports I have received, the experience of all the states which have entered upon a toll road program is both favorable and satisfactory. We do know toll road building is on a western march and will in the near future be knocking for entrance in Missouri through our metropolis, St. Louis City.

In order that Missouri may be able to give an intelligent answer, I urge this 67th General Assembly to give speedy and earnest study to this most important problem.

DRIVER'S LICENSE AND SAFETY CODE

I cannot refrain calling your attention to the successful working of the driver's license and safety requirement features of the legislation passed by the 66th General Assembly.

Before the passage of this important legislation, Missouri ranked at the bottom of the list of states attempting to curb the unnecessary heavy toll of deaths and accidents on our high-

ways. I am advised by the department charged with the enforcement of this law that the law has done much to lessen highway accidents.

Several changes to strengthen the enforcement thereof will be suggested to this General Assembly. I have gone over these suggested changes and I am convinced they are all much needed and I therefore recommend your careful study and consideration.

Missouri must never again be content to follow but must take the lead in legislation that is designed to protect the driving public on our highways.

STATE FAIR

The State Fair at Sedalia celebrated its 50th anniversary last year. The Commissioner of Agriculture, Robert T. Thornburg, along with the Fair manager, Rollo Singleton, had put in much time and work making preparations to give Missourians the biggest and best fair in its fifty years of existence. All livestock exhibits were of the highest in both quality and quantity. All other exhibits in number exceeded any other previous year.

The attendance for the first three days was record breaking. On Wednesday night the fairgrounds was struck by a tornado that did an estimated damage of one and one-half million dollars. Despite the tornado, and through excellent management, the Fair was able to pay all current bills.

A carefully itemized estimate has been made by the Fair management of the damage done to the various buildings. A copy of this itemized list may be secured from the Commissioner of Agriculture. It is estimated that an emergency appropriation of \$635,284 will be needed to repair tornado damage and restore buildings and permanent improvements to the Missouri State Fairgrounds.

I recommend your careful study of this important request.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

The Division of Employment Security has achieved unprecedented accomplishments since the 66th General Assembly, upon my recommendation, enacted a new Employment Security law which repealed the antiquated Unemployment Compensation law as of July 1, 1951.

This new law expanded potential benefits for about 840,000 Missouri workers. Maximum weekly benefits for unemployment were increased from \$20 to \$25. Maximum duration for claims was extended from 20 to 24 weeks. There were other benefits to help the jobless worker—too numerous to detail here.

The new law also benefited Missouri employers. It now permits the Division to credit employers with the interest their unemployment insurance reserve fund earns while on deposit in the United States treasury. Missouri, I am glad to say, pioneered in this field.

The result has been that employers' balances in the unemployment insurance accounts have been credited with a total of \$25 million—or \$13.68 for each \$100 they had in their reserves.

These credit dividends had the effect of increasing three-fourths of the total number of employers' account balances. Coupled with lower tax rate schedules they have reduced unemployment insurance tax collections from \$27,231,646 on 1951 taxable payrolls, to an estimated \$12,575,000 on 1952 taxable payrolls—a tax reduction of \$14½ million this year. Despite the fact taxable wages are considerably higher the Division's statisticians estimate that employers will save at least \$100 million in a 10-year period under the new law.

You will be interested to know that the State's average unemployment insurance tax rate now is only one-half of one per cent of an employer's [employee's?] taxable wages. This is 68.8 per cent under the average 1951 rate of 1.6 per cent in 48 states and 3 territories in the United States. It is 60 per cent less than the 1948 tax rate.

I am sure you also will be pleased to know that Missouri's Unemployment Insurance Reserve Fund has grown from \$171 million in 1948 to \$220 million in 1952, notwithstanding the large tax reductions that have been made.

Also important to Missouri's economy is the State's revitalized employment service, now ranking in ninth place in the United States in job placements. In the 1952 fiscal year the State's employment service placed 173 thousand workers in non-farm jobs and recruited 203 thousand workers for agriculture, the greatest achievement in either pre-war or post-war history.

I have received from my Advisory Council on Employment Security recommendations for several amendments in the Em-

ployment Security law. In my opinion these minor legislative changes will facilitate administration of the law to the benefit of workers and employers. These recommendations are included in the Division's 15th Annual Report, copies of which will be given to each member of the 67th General Assembly.

CONCLUSION

And so I come to the end of the last mile of my four-year stewardship to you and the people of Missouri. I have had the co-operation and loyalty, the friendship and the assistance of many people. These past four years have been enriched by these many experiences.

To this new legislature, to those hands who take up the tasks of moving Missouri forward along the pathway of progress, I wish you Godspeed and success.

There are many tasks for you to discharge, and there will be times to try your patience, your courage, and your innate belief in the fundamental virtues of our form of government.

May you take solace, as I have several times, in the words of Benjamin Franklin when he said:

"We must not in the course of public life expect immediate approbation and immediate grateful acknowledgment of our services. But let us persevere through abuse and even injury. The internal satisfaction of a good conscience is always present, and time will do us justice in the minds of the people, even those who are at present the most prejudiced against us."

Someone has said there is nothing new under the sun, but I can assure you that after you have faithfully, honestly, and conscientiously served your fellow man, you feel that you have made a new discovery.

For as Francis Bacon said:

"No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage ground of truth."

[FORREST SMITH.]

VETO MESSAGES

TO THE SENATE

JULY 7, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1370-1371

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

July 7, 1949

To the Senate of the [65th] General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I return herewith to you, with my veto and without my approval, Senate Bill No. 101, entitled:

"AN ACT

"To amend Section 6293, Article 2, Chapter 38, of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1939, relating to the powers of the mayor and common council, by adding in line 4, Paragraph XVI, after the words 'gas companies,' the words 'water companies', and in line 107 of Paragraph XVII, after the words 'common carriers', the words 'addressing businesses, aviation schools, business or correspondence schools, cemeteries and crematories, cesspool cleaners, check stands, dancing schools, dramatic schools, information bureaus, laboratories, musical instructors, children's nurseries, scavengers, shoe shining parlors, shoe shining devices, sign hangers, trade schools, vermin exterminators and travel bureaus', with an emergency clause."

There are several errors in this bill which make it necessary to veto it. The title and Section 1 of this bill state that it is to *amend* Section 6293, Article 2, Chapter 38, of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1939, by adding in line 4, Paragraph XVI, after the words "gas companies," the words "water companies," and in line 107 of Paragraph XVII, after the words "common carriers" the words "addressing businesses, aviation schools, business or correspondence schools, cemeteries and crematories, cesspool cleaners, check stands, dancing schools, dramatic schools, information bureaus, laboratories, musical instructors, children's nurseries, scavengers, shoe shining par-

lors, shoe shining devices, sign hangers, trade schools, vermin exterminators and travel bureaus."

Only those changes referred to in the title can be made in re-writing the section in the bill.

The first error appears on page 4, line 62, where the word "tax" has been omitted after the word "which" and before the word "shall"; on this same page, line 86, the word "prescribed" has been changed to "described."

On page 7, line 165, the word "for" has been inserted after the word "and" and before the word "the."

On page 8, line 206, the word "other" has been inserted between the words "or" and "conduits."

On page 12, line 333, the word "hogsheads" has been changed to "hogshead."

On page 15, line 429, the word "provisions" has been changed to "provision"; also, on page 15, line 436, the word "corporations" has been changed to "corporation."

On page 18, line 539, the word "direct" has been changed to "regulate."

In view of the fact that this act is to *amend* and not to repeal and reenact, I call attention to Section 28, Article III of the Constitution, which provides:

" . . . No act shall be amended by providing that words be stricken out or inserted, but the words to be stricken out, or the words to be inserted, or the words to be stricken out and those inserted in lieu thereof, together with the act or section amended, shall be set forth in full as amended."

When you attempt to amend a section by striking out certain words and inserting other words in lieu thereof you are limited and restricted to the words stricken out and inserted

For the above reason I have not approved this bill.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

AUGUST 25, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1421-1422

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

August 25, 1949

To the Secretary of State of the State of Missouri:

Sir: I hand you herewith, with my veto and without my approval, Senate Bill No. 132, entitled:

“AN ACT

“To amend Section 11412 of an act of the Sixty-fourth General Assembly found in Laws of Missouri, 1947, Volume II, pages 432-436, relating to the ‘Sales Tax Act’, by changing the period to a colon at the close of paragraph (d) and adding the following proviso: ‘provided, the tax imposed by this section shall not apply to the use of any motor vehicle on which a sales or use tax equal to the tax levied hereunder has been paid to any other state by the user and applicant for said certificate of title.’ ”

Senate Bill No. 132 amends Section 11412 of an act of the Sixty-fourth General Assembly, Laws of Missouri, 1947, Volume II, pages 432 to 436 by adding a proviso clause. The proviso clause in the title and at the end of Section 11412, as amended, reads as follows:

“provided, the tax imposed by this section shall not apply to the use of any motor vehicle on which a sales or use tax equal to the tax levied hereunder has been paid to any other state by the user and applicant for said certificate of title.”

Section 1 of the act, which is supposed to set out how the lawmakers intended to amend said Section 11412, contains a different proviso clause, which from that section it would appear that the lawmakers intended would be the proviso clause for said Section 11412. This proviso clause reads as follows:

“provided, that any resident of Missouri, purchasing a car in another state shall be credited with the amount of any similar tax paid on the purchase price.”

The proviso clause in said Section 1 and in said Section 11412 (d) are not alike and for that reason it would bring about some question as to the validity of the bill.

Under the circumstances I think it would be better to veto the bill at this time and the General Assembly when it reconvenes in September, if it sees fit, can pass another bill carrying out the provisions of this act and stating more clearly what is intended by said Section 1 of the act.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

AUGUST 26, 1949

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1674

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

August 26, 1949

To the Secretary of State of the State of Missouri:

Sir: I hand you herewith, with my veto and without my approval, House Bill No. 236, entitled:

"AN ACT

"To repeal Section 7 of an Act of the Sixty-third General Assembly found in Laws of Missouri, 1945, pages 945-956, both inclusive, relating to the creation of a department of public health and welfare and to enact a new section relating to the same subject to be known as Section 7 with an emergency clause."

The general purpose of this bill seems to have been to supply a need of physicians in State institutions by removing residential qualifications.

According to the best information which I have been able to obtain and the way I view this problem, the shortage of physicians in Missouri institutions is not necessarily brought about on account of a shortage of physicians in the State but is

brought about because the compensation paid is not adequate to make it attractive to them.

I believe if the State of Missouri opened the gates to non-resident physicians there would be a possibility of Missouri becoming a dumping ground for physicians who could not practice in other states and who are not qualified to render the proper treatment to Missouri patients.

I am of the opinion that if physicians who are residents of Missouri are properly compensated for their services the demand could be supplied from Missouri residents. Therefore, I think it would be for the best interests of Missouri that the residential qualification of physicians in State institutions remain as it is.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

JANUARY 4, 1950

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 2390-2391

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 4, 1950

To the Secretary of State of the State of Missouri:

Sir: I hand you herewith House Bill No. 436, entitled:

"AN ACT

"To appropriate money from the Postwar Reserve Fund to the various departments and agencies of State Government and State Educational Institutions, for the original purchase of property, for additions, repair and replacement of property, for operating expenses and other expenses; for the period beginning July 1, 1949 and ending June 30, 1951."

and append to said bill, at the time of signing it, the following statement of items, or portions of items, to which I object, which items and portions of items are returned without my

approval, for the reasons herein below stated which said reasons accompany said bill and are my objections to said items and portions of items.

I.

Section 9.050. I veto and do not approve the appropriation of \$1,375,000.00 in Section 9.050 for the use of the University of Missouri for constructing and equipping an auditorium and the purchase of additional lands necessary therefor, at Columbia, Missouri.

II.

Section 9.560. I veto and do not approve the appropriation of \$120,000.00 in Section 9.560 for the use of the St. Louis State Hospital, for the purpose of purchasing residence property for physicians and constructing and furnishing an apartment house for physicians.

III.

Sections 9.600, 9.610, 9.620, 9.630, 9.640, and 9.650.

In Section 9.600, I veto and do not approve the appropriation in this section to Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, for an auditorium in the sum of \$600,000.00.

In Section 9.610, I veto and do not approve the appropriation in this section to Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, for a classroom building in the sum of \$575,000.00.

In Section 9.620, I veto and do not approve the appropriation in this section to Central Missouri State College, for an applied arts building in the sum of \$600,000.00.

In Section 9.630, I veto and do not approve the appropriation in this section to Southeast Missouri State College, for a science building in the sum of \$550,000.00.

In Section 9.640, I veto and do not approve the appropriation in this section to Southwest Missouri State College, for a library building in the sum of \$700,000.00.

In Section 9.650, I veto and do not approve the appropriation in this section to Lincoln University, for a gymnasium and recreational building in the sum of \$750,000.00.

IV.

Section 9.660. I approve \$150,000.00 of the appropriation in Section 9.660 and veto and disallow \$250,000.00, leaving in

effect \$150,000.00, for the use of the St. Louis State Hospital at St. Louis for equipping a new laundry.

V.

Section 9.810. I approve \$10,000.00 of the appropriation in Section 9.810 and veto and disallow \$15,000.00, leaving in effect \$10,000.00, for the use of the Director of the Division of Mental Diseases, for personal services, general expense and operations, transportation, travel within and without the State, in acquiring a suitable location, buildings and equipment for a hospital for care of aged mental patients, from the Federal government.

VI.

Section 9.820. I veto and do not approve the appropriation of \$25,000.00 in Section 9.820 for the use of the Department of Agriculture, for the construction of a seed testing laboratory.

It is my deliberate opinion that it would not be in the best interest of the State to deplete the Postwar Reserve Fund at this time. There are now several buildings under construction and these should be completed before there is any further expansion of a building program authorized.

I have approved appropriations only for buildings for which I consider there is a vital and urgent need. Ample provision has been made in this act for necessary repairs of existing structures. Sound business principles and practices demand that present buildings be kept in first-class condition. When these repairs are made and the present building program completed, the State will be in a far better position to determine the future building needs.

Since the creation of the Postwar Reserve Fund, there have been authorized expenditures of approximately \$28,750,000.00 for buildings, equipment, and repairs. Of that amount, the greater portion or approximately \$25,000,000.00 has been appropriated to our educational and eleemosynary institutions.

The present appropriation from the Postwar Reserve Fund will leave a balance of approximately \$7,500,000.00. This reserve should, in my opinion, be held intact to meet any unforeseen emergencies in the present building program and to enable the State to participate in the event any future Federal building program should be inaugurated.

On January 4, 1950, I approved said House Bill No. 436 as to all items and portions of items thereof, except the items and portions of items which are, as in this message above stated, returned without my approval.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

FEBRUARY 15, 1950

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 2106-2108

To the Secretary of State of the State of Missouri:

Sir: I hand you herewith, with my veto and without my approval, Senate Bill No. 104, entitled:

“AN ACT

“Relating to administrative officers and bodies existing under the constitution or the statutes, and to formal proceedings before the same; defining terms; providing for and relating to procedure in or in connection with formal proceedings, including the institution of formal proceedings, pleadings, notices, hearings, subpoenas, depositions, contempt, evidence, official notice, and the form and manner of making decisions and orders, and providing for and relating to the enforcement of subpoenas and proceedings in court with respect thereto, and for proceedings in court as for contempt; repealing laws and regulations of agencies to the extent that they are in conflict with this Act; repealing Sections 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the Act approved March 20, 1946, Laws of Missouri, 1945, page 1504, and providing that this Act may be cited as the ‘Administrative Procedure Act of Missouri’.”

The objective of these three bills is to improve administrative procedure. With this objective there is universal agreement. However, I am convinced that the effect of these bills

would create delay, cause costly litigation, and hamper the work of established administrative bodies and tribunals.

Senate Bill No. 104 relates to formal hearings before administrative bodies and would require the filing of a petition and answer by claimants for relief and old age assistance; those seeking the benefit of employment compensation; and claimants before other departments. The rules of evidence would be in effect and notices of hearings would be required. This formality would require the services of an attorney to handle small claims amounting to \$50.00 and less. The claimants themselves being poor people would be unable to employ attorneys and the attorneys in most instances would rather not handle the claim because of the small amount involved. This is an undesirable situation from the standpoint of the claimant, the attorneys, and the agency involved.

Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 105—This bill broadens the scope of review of the courts in cases decided by many administrative agencies. The court may allow the introduction of new evidence rather than reviewing the record. A trial de novo would result. In some cases the Public Service Commission has taken five thousand pages of testimony. Hearings extended over a period of thirty days. At the conclusion of the hearings the Commission makes an order on the basis of its findings. Instead of reviewing the record as is now the present practice, the courts would be burdened with additional hearings going over the same controversy with the result of reducing administrative bodies to bodies without any authority and encumbering the courts with needless litigation.

Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 105 also raises a serious question in relation to the Federal Social Security Administration. The Federal Social Security Act stipulates that responsibility for the efficient operation of plans and laws relating to old age assistance and aid to dependent children shall be assumed by a single state agency, and that the rights of the individual shall be protected by the guarantee of a fair hearing in the course of such administration. This is being done under laws presently in force.

In order to safeguard the single state agency requirement, the states generally adhere to two essential principles:

1. That judicial review by the courts be confined to the record of the proceedings made before the state agency, and
2. That the action of the court be limited to remanding the case to the state agency for action not inconsistent with the legal principles enunciated by the court.

If Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 105 becomes law, it appears that this would not be the case and a serious problem of conformity would be presented which could result in the denial to the State of Missouri of any Federal aid for pensions or aid to dependent children. Such a situation would result in untold hardship and misery for the people who are dependent on this means of support.

Senate Bill No. 106—This bill would provide the same type of review for administrative bodies as Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 105 except that this bill applies to those agencies not covered by the present administrative procedure act. In my opinion this would nullify the actions of the administrative bodies covered by this act.

In conclusion concerning Senate Bill No. 104, Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 105 and Senate Bill No. 106, since they have reached my desk they have been reviewed by all the different agencies that would be affected by their passage, and it is their unanimous opinion they should be vetoed. It is my opinion they were passed by the legislature without the usual study and discussion because of the eminence of their sponsors, the Administrative Procedure Committee of the Missouri Bar Association. I have been advised that some of the committee members themselves did not participate in their drafting and were unaware of the passage of the bills in the legislature. Since their passage the original sponsors of these bills have come to the conclusion that Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 105 should be vetoed. It is my opinion that all of these bills should be restudied, redrafted, and submitted to the legislature at its next session, taking advantage of full discussion and the opinion of all persons to be affected by these bills.

For the foregoing reasons I hereby veto Senate Bill No. 104, Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 105 and Senate Bill No. 106.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

FEBRUARY 15, 1950

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 2108-2110

To the Secretary of State of the State of Missouri:

Sir: I hand you herewith, with my veto and without my approval, Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 105, entitled:

"AN ACT

"An Act to amend Section 10 of an Act of March 20, 1946, Laws of Missouri 1945, page 1504, entitled, 'AN ACT to provide for review of the decisions, rules and regulations of administrative officers or bodies existing under the constitution or by law; to define terms, to provide for filing and taking effect of rules, publication of rules, petition for adoption, amendment or repeal of rules; to provide for declaratory judgments respecting the validity of rules or of threatened applications thereof; to provide for handling of contested cases, official notice, examination of evidence, form and manner of making decisions and orders; to provide for judicial review of contested cases; to provide for appeals, to provide for effective date,' by adding a sentence at the end of the first sentence of sub-paragraph (a) thereof to read as follows: 'The scope of judicial review in all contested cases, whether or not subject to judicial review pursuant to this section, and in all cases in which judicial review of decisions of administrative officers or bodies, whether state or local, is now or may hereafter be provided by statute, shall in all cases be at least as broad as the scope of judicial review provided for in this section.'"

The objective of these three bills is to improve administrative procedure. With this objective there is universal agreement. However, I am convinced with the effect of these bills would create delay, cause costly litigation, and hamper the work of established administrative bodies and tribunals.

Senate Bill No. 104 relates to formal hearings before administrative bodies and would require the filing of a petition and answer by claimants for relief and old age assistance; those

seeking the benefit of employment compensation; and claimants before other departments. The rules of evidence would be in effect and notices of hearings would be required. This formality would require the services of an attorney to handle small claims amounting to \$50.00 and less. The claimants themselves being poor people would be unable to employ attorneys and the attorneys in most instances would rather not handle the claim because of the small amount involved. This is an undesirable situation from the standpoint of the claimant, the attorneys, and the agency involved.

Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 105—This bill broadens the scope of review of the courts in cases decided by many administrative agencies. The court may allow the introduction of new evidence rather than reviewing the record. A trial *de novo* would result. In some cases the Public Service Commission has taken five thousand pages of testimony. Hearings extended over a period of thirty days. At the conclusion of the hearings the Commission makes an order on the basis of its findings. Instead of reviewing the record as is now the present practice, the courts would be burdened with additional hearings going over the same controversy with the result of reducing administrative bodies to bodies without any authority and encumbering the courts with needless litigation.

Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 105 also raises a serious question in relation to the Federal Social Security Administration. The Federal Social Security Act stipulates that responsibility for the efficient operation of plans and laws relating to old age assistance and aid to dependent children shall be assumed by a single state agency, and that the rights of the individual shall be protected by the guarantee of a fair hearing in the course of such administration. This is being done under laws presently in force.

In order to safeguard the single state agency requirement, the states generally adhere to two essential principles:

1. That judicial review by the courts be confined to the record of the proceedings made before the state agency, and
2. That the action of the court be limited to remanding the case to the state agency for action not inconsistent with the legal principles enunciated by the court.

If Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 105 becomes law, it appears that this would not be the case and a serious problem of conformity would be presented which could result in the denial to the State of Missouri of any Federal aid for pensions or aid to dependent children. Such a situation would result in untold hardship and misery for the people who are dependent on this means of support.

Senate Bill No. 106—This bill would provide the same type of review for administrative bodies as Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 105 except that this bill applies to those agencies not covered by the present administrative procedure act. In my opinion this would nullify the actions of the administrative bodies covered by this act.

In conclusion concerning Senate Bill No. 104, Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 105 and Senate Bill No. 106, since they have reached my desk they have been reviewed by all the different agencies that would be affected by their passage, and it is their unanimous opinion they should be vetoed. It is my opinion they were passed by the legislature without the usual study and discussion because of the eminence of their sponsors, the Administrative Procedure Committee of the Missouri Bar Association. I have been advised that some of the committee members themselves did not participate in their drafting and were unaware of the passage of the bills in the legislature. Since their passage the original sponsors of these bills have come to the conclusion that Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 105 should be vetoed. It is my opinion that all of these bills should be restudied, redrafted, and submitted to the legislature at its next session, taking advantage of full discussion and the opinion of all persons to be affected by these bills.

For the foregoing reasons I hereby veto Senate Bill No. 104, Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 105 and Senate Bill No. 106.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

FEBRUARY 15, 1950

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 2110-2111

To the Secretary of State of the State of Missouri:

Sir: I hand you herewith, with my veto and without my approval, Senate Bill No. 106, entitled:

“AN ACT

“Providing for the review by injunction, certiorari, mandamus, prohibition or other appropriate action of decisions of administrative officers or bodies existing under the constitution or by statute or by municipal charter or ordinance, determining the legal rights, duties or privileges of persons, where there is no other provision by statute, municipal charter or ordinance for judicial or administrative review of such decisions; providing for the determination of the facts in such review proceeding and for the scope of such review and the relief that may be granted; excluding from the operation of this Act contested cases reviewable pursuant to Section 10 of the Act of March 20, 1946, Laws of Missouri, 1945, page 1504; providing against the impairment of any power to take summary action lawfully vested in any such administrative officer or body, and providing against the limitation of the jurisdiction of any court or of the scope of any remedy available in the absence of this Act.”

The objective of these three bills is to improve administrative procedure. With this objective there is universal agreement. However, I am convinced that the effect of these bills would create delay, cause costly litigation, and hamper the work of established administrative bodies and tribunals.

Senate Bill No. 104 relates to formal hearings before administrative bodies and would require the filing of a petition and answer by claimants for relief and old age assistance; those seeking the benefit of employment compensation; and claimants before other departments. The rules of evidence would be in effect and notices of hearings would be required. This formality would require the services of an attorney to handle

small claims amounting to \$50.00 and less. The claimants themselves being poor people would be unable to employ attorneys and the attorneys in most instances would rather not handle the claim because of the small amount involved. This is an undesirable situation from the standpoint of the claimant, the attorneys, and the agency involved.

Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 105—This bill broadens the scope of review of the courts in cases decided by many administrative agencies. The court may allow the introduction of new evidence rather than reviewing the record. A trial *de novo* would result. In some cases the Public Service Commission has taken five thousand pages of testimony. Hearings extended over a period of thirty days. At the conclusion of the hearings the Commission makes an order on the basis of its findings. Instead of reviewing the record as is now the present practice, the courts would be burdened with additional hearings going over the same controversy with the result of reducing administrative bodies to bodies without any authority and encumbering the courts with needless litigation.

Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 105 also raises a serious question in relation to the Federal Social Security Administration. The Federal Social Security Act stipulates that responsibility for the efficient operation of plans and laws relating to old age assistance and aid to dependent children shall be assumed by a single state agency, and that the rights of the individual shall be protected by the guarantee of a fair hearing in the course of such administration. This is being done under laws presently in force.

In order to safeguard the single state agency requirement, the states generally adhere to two essential principles:

1. That judicial review by the courts be confined to the record of the proceedings made before the state agency, and
2. That the action of the court be limited to remanding the case to the state agency for action not inconsistent with the legal principles enunciated by the court.

If Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 105 becomes law, it appears that this would not be the case and a serious problem of conformity would be presented which could result in the denial to the State of Missouri of any Federal aid for pensions or aid to dependent children. Such a situation would result

in untold hardship and misery for the people who are dependent on this means of support.

Senate Bill No. 106—This bill would provide the same type of review for administrative bodies as Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 105 except that this bill applies to those agencies not covered by the present administrative procedure act. In my opinion this would nullify the actions of the administrative bodies covered by this act.

In conclusion concerning Senate Bill No. 104, Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 105, and Senate Bill No. 106, since they have reached my desk they have been reviewed by all the different agencies that would be affected by their passage, and it is their unanimous opinion they should be vetoed. It is my opinion they were passed by the legislature without the usual study and discussion because of the eminence of their sponsors, the Administrative Procedure Committee of the Missouri Bar Association. I have been advised that some of the committee members themselves did not participate in their drafting and were unaware of the passage of the bills in the legislature. Since their passage the original sponsors of these bills have come to the conclusion that Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 105 should be vetoed. It is my opinion that all of these bills should be restudied, redrafted, and submitted to the legislature at its next session, taking advantage of full discussion and the opinion of all persons to be affected by these bills.

For the foregoing reasons I hereby veto Senate Bill No. 104, Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 105 and Senate Bill No. 106.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

FEBRUARY 25, 1950

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 2590

To the Secretary of State of the State of Missouri:

Sir: I hand you herewith, with my veto and without my approval, House Bill No. 2093, entitled:

“AN ACT

“To repeal sections 5805, 5806, 5807, 5809, 5810, 5811, 5814, and 6034, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1939; also section 5855 of an Act of the Sixty-second General Assembly, found at page 596, Laws of Missouri, 1943, approved August 5, 1943; and section 5823 of an Act of the Sixty-third General Assembly, found at page 1020, Laws of Missouri, 1945, approved March 7, 1946, all relating to life and accident insurance, and to enact in lieu thereof seven new sections relating to the same subject, to be known as sections 376.09, 376.10, 376.11, 376.12, 376.23, 376.45, and 376.63.”

This bill is a Revision Bill relating to life and accident insurance. The present law, Section 5796, Laws of Missouri, 1945, at page 1020, provides that the Director of Revenue shall be paid certain fees by insurance companies. Among the fees to be paid is one dollar for affixing the seal of office.

Section 5823, Laws of Missouri, 1945, at page 1021 provides:

“The Director of Revenue, in addition to other fees allowed by law, shall be entitled to collect the following fees, including seal, from companies depositing under Section 5815: For issuing certificates of deposits, which he is hereby required to do, one dollar; for every other certificate, including seal, the fee shall be twenty-five cents.”

This revision bill deletes the words “in addition to other fees allowed by law”. Such omission would limit the fees now charged by the Superintendent of Insurance on certificates of deposit to \$1.00 and every other certificate to twenty-five cents. Certificates of deposit and other certificates are instruments requiring seal and under the present law the Superin-

tendent would be authorized to charge \$2.00 for certificates of deposit and \$1.25 for other certificates. If this bill becomes law it would materially reduce the revenue available to the Insurance Division and for that reason I hereby veto House Bill No. 2093.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 27, 1951

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1483

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

June 27, 1951

*To the House of Representatives of the 66th General Assembly
of the State of Missouri:*

I return herewith to you, with my veto and without my approval, House Bill No. 109, entitled:

“AN ACT

“To repeal Section 485.140 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri 1949, relating to reporters of the St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction, and to enact in lieu thereof a new section to be known as Section 485.140 relating to the same subject.”

House Bill No. 109 would increase the salaries of reporters of the St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction from \$3500 per annum to \$4200. It would also, among other things, make some changes in their statutory qualifications. The journals indicate that House Bill No. 255 has passed both Houses of the Sixty-sixth General Assembly and is now in the process of being enrolled. One section of this bill would increase the salaries of the reporters of the St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction from \$3500.00 to \$5000.00.

Inasmuch as House Bill No. 109 and House Bill No. 255 are not consistent with respect to the amount of these salaries, and since the later bill also affects the salaries of court reporters generally, it is my opinion and belief that the statutory salaries to be paid the reporters of the St. Louis Court of Criminal

Correction can best be considered in connection with House Bill No. 255.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 29, 1951

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1488-1489

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

June 29, 1951

*To the House of Representatives of the 66th General Assembly
of the State of Missouri:*

I return to you House Bill No. 5, entitled:

“AN ACT

“Appropriating money to pay the salaries, wages and per diem and other expenses of the Civil Officers and employees of the State, as follows: Chief Executive's Offices and Mansion, Council of State Governments, State Council of Defense, Emergency for State Departments, State Highway Patrol, Supervisor of Liquor Control, Adjutant General, State Service Officer, Missouri Military Forces, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General, the Judiciary, Department of Business and Administration, Department of Conservation, Departments of Highways, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations and Department of Agriculture, for the biennial period beginning July 1, 1951 and ending June 30, 1953.”

and append to said bill, at the time of signing it, the following statement of an item to which I object, which item is returned without my approval, for the reasons herein below stated which said reasons accompany said bill and are my objections to said item.

I.

Section 4.811. I veto and do not approve the appropriation of \$20,000 for the use of the Commissioner of the Department

of Agriculture, for payment of salaries, wages and per diem, Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, additions, repairs and replacements, and operations incident to the carrying out of the provisions of law relating to the inspection of gasoline pump measurements.

I veto and do not approve Section 4.811 for the reason that Section 413.040, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1949, which authorizes the Commissioner of Agriculture to test all weights, measures, and weighing and measuring devices, was passed in 1943, and was specifically limited in its application so as not to apply to the then present laws on the subject then enforced by other State agencies.

At the time of passage of the above statute, and on its effective date, there was in full force and effect Section 14700, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1939, which has been carried forward into our 1949 Revised Statutes and now appears as Section 414.080. This latter statute makes it the duty of the Collector of Revenue to test and inspect the measuring devices used for selling gasoline and motor fuel at retail.

In view of these statutes an appropriation for the use of the Commissioner of Agriculture for this purpose would not be proper.

On June 29, 1951, I approved said House Bill No. 5 as to all items, except the item which is, as in this message above stated, returned without my approval.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

AUGUST 20, 1951

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1509-1511

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

August 20, 1951

To the Secretary of State of the State of Missouri:

Sir:

I hand you herewith, with my veto and without my approval, House Bill No. 411, entitled:

“AN ACT

“To repeal sections 249.430 to 249.660, RSMo 1949, relating to sewer districts in counties of not less than four hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants nor more than seven hundred thousand inhabitants, and not having a charter for its own government, and to enact in lieu thereof twenty new sections relating to the same subject matter, with an emergency clause.”

This bill repeals the present Jackson County Sewer District law, and will have the effect of dissolving all of the present sewer districts in rural Jackson County and incorporating the same into one consolidated sewer district under the management and control of a board of trustees.

It is my understanding that there are now five active sewer districts in the area which would be affected by this bill, all of which have been established by the county court within well defined boundaries “. . . which may be conveniently served by a sewer.”

These districts have been established from time to time as deemed necessary by the county court at various points in Jackson County where the population has increased in density outside the various municipalities. District I is located in the unincorporated area between Sugar Creek, Independence, and Kansas City, and is, by far, the largest of the five. District VIII lies between Independence, Raytown, and Kansas City, and Districts II, IV, and VI are west of Raytown and south or southeast of the Kansas City municipal limits. They are widely dispersed over rural Jackson County and no two are contiguous.

These districts are of varying shapes, sizes, and topography. They utilize different methods of sewage disposal, they serve different numbers of homes, and have different valuations, tax rates, fiscal, maintenance, and construction problems. Except for the fact that they are located within the same county and managed and supervised by the same court, they are in nearly every other respect most dissimilar from a local service standpoint.

Instead of a consolidation into one district of a group of contiguous sewer systems of similar nature with similar needs and problems, this bill would effectuate an amalgamation of strikingly dissimilar entities.

By requiring a uniform rate of taxation for maintenance in the consolidated district, and possibly by providing that extensions are to be financed by district bond issues, it would seem to follow that, because of the above differences and inequalities in the present districts, the taxpayers of some areas would be encumbered with the burdens of other areas on an unequal basis.

House Substitute for House Bill No. 45, which was recently enacted and approved, will become effective on October 9, 1951. That bill, supplementing existing laws, will provide relief from some of the perplexing problems which now beset the residents of these unincorporated areas. It will make possible at least a partial solution free from the complicating factors involved in House Bill No. 411.

Of even greater significance is the fact that since the enactment of House Bill No. 411 at least three municipalities have taken initial steps preparatory to annexing a major portion of the area of these sewer districts. If present developments continue, it is not inconceivable that substantially all of the area may be encompassed by corporate boundaries. Then the remaining area to be served by this bill would be so limited, and its valuation so small, that any effective operation of a consolidated sewer district under the terms of this bill would be financially impossible.

Rural Jackson County, like any growing and prosperous community, definitely has a problem in providing its citizens with adequate sewer service. In view of the recent annexation developments, however, it is my honest opinion that this bill

would not provide any better solution than could be found under existing law.

For the above reasons, I hand you herewith House Bill No. 411 without my approval.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

AUGUST 20, 1951

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1511-1512

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

August 20, 1951

To the Secretary of State of the State of Missouri:

Sir:

I hand you herewith, with my veto and without my approval, House Bill No. 204, entitled:

"AN ACT

"To amend section 151.080, RSMo 1949, relating to the apportionment by the state tax commission of the aggregate value of all property of railroad companies, by inserting between the words 'district' or 'districts' and the words 'public water supply' where they occur in lines 6 and 7, 14 and line 30, the following words: 'library districts and school districts which levy taxes for library purposes pursuant to section 137.030, RSMo 1949'; and inserting between the words 'except' and the words 'school districts' where they appear in lines 8 and 9, 16 and 32, the word 'other', and by changing the period at the end thereof to a semicolon and adding thereafter the words 'and the president or any authorized officer of each such railroad company shall in the annual statements render to the commission, as provided in section 151.020, RSMo 1949, include statement of the length of the road within library districts and school districts which levy taxes for library purposes pursuant to section 137.030, RSMo 1949; provided,

further, that in no event shall any school district levy school taxes, taxes for the erection of public buildings, or for other purposes except library purposes on the property herein specified, in any manner other than that provided for in section 151.150, RSMo 1949,'; and to amend section 151.160, RSMo 1949, relating to the definition of the phrase 'and for other purposes' as it occurs in relation to the levy of school taxes and taxes for the erection of public buildings and for other purposes upon certain railroads, by changing the period in line 13 to a comma and by adding the following: 'and taxes for library purposes as authorized by section 137.030, RSMo 1949'."

This bill, among other things, fixes the duties of the State Tax Commission in apportioning to the various designated subdivisions for tax purposes the aggregate value of property belonging to or under the control of railroad companies in such subdivisions.

Its purpose and effect, according to the title, is to add to the list or group of subdivisions to which apportionment is to be made, "library districts and school districts which levy taxes for library purposes pursuant to section 137.030, R. S. Mo. 1949." The title further indicates that this addition is to be accomplished by amending section 151.080 R. S. Mo. 1949 by inserting the above quoted words in designated lines in said section. The enacting clause, after reciting the above amendment, then provides that, ". . . said section as amended will read as follows:". (Here follows the full text of the amended section.)

In reading through the section as amended, however, it is to be noted that, not only is it amended in the manner set forth above, but it is further amended by eliminating from the list or group of subdivisions to which the apportionment is to be made, *fire protection districts or subdivision*. Therefore, the effects of this bill are two-fold: (1) to provide for apportionment to library districts and certain school districts, and (2) to remove any duty or authority to apportion to fire protection districts or subdivision, the latter of which was specifically the subject of an act of the Sixty-third General Assembly (Laws, Mo., 1945, p. 1953), which has not been repealed and which now appears as Section 151.080, R. S. Mo., 1949.

It is my belief that the title of this bill more correctly reflects the legislative will than the section as amended, and that the un contemplated change in the law which is not mentioned in the title was merely the result of inadvertence. Yet this bill would deprive fire protection districts of a revenue raising apportionment which is seriously needed for the protection of lives and scarce and valuable property during our accelerated defense efforts.

I am not unaware of the needs of our library districts and school districts levying taxes for libraries. In fact, it is my hope that this problem may receive legislative attention this fall.

For the above reasons, however, I am unable to approve House Bill No. 204 in its present form. I hand it herewith, therefore, without my approval.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

AUGUST 20, 1951

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1512-1513

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

August 20, 1951

To the Secretary of State of the State of Missouri:

Sir:

I hand you herewith, with my veto and without my approval, House Bill No. 322, entitled:

“AN ACT

“Relating to the driving and operation of motor vehicles upon the public roads or highways of this state and providing a penalty for the violations of the provisions of this act.”

This bill makes it a misdemeanor to haul a number of different commodities in bulk upon the highways of this State without a canvas, wood, or metal cover completely over and enclosing the load.

The apparent purpose of this bill is to protect the driving public from offensive sights and odors, and from injury or property damage incident to the transportation of these types of materials along the highways.

With this laudable purpose, I am in complete accord, and my deference for such a purpose during a time when vehicular accidents have reached immense proportions has considerably complicated my task in connection with this legislation. It is my sincere conviction, however, that the impact of this bill and its ultimate burden upon the public do not justify its all-inclusive penal provisions, and that the cost of equipping motor vehicles in conformity with this act is not commensurate with the rather tenuous benefits to be derived.

The classifications made in this bill are so broad that they include practically all dump trucks engaged in road building, maintenance and repair and in construction generally. The cost of installation, assuming that durable canvas will be available in the foreseeable future, together with maintenance, loading and unloading time and expense will be passed on to the State, its political subdivisions, or to the people ultimately. I am advised that the installation costs alone for our already poverty stricken State Highway Department would approximate \$11,250.00 and that the counties, cities and towns, and special road districts will be affected proportionately.

At a time when all available highway revenue is seriously needed for the construction, repair and upkeep of our fastly deteriorating highways, and when our national security rests, to a very large extent, upon the ability of Missouri and all the states to provide adequate roads and bridges to meet the needs and demands of increased commerce associated with the mobilization efforts, it seems to me that we might well conserve what resources we have for contribution in that direction.

I believe that no one would or could object to a law requiring the enclosure of lading which is being transported in bulk in powdered or pulverized form. In fact, it is my understanding that a major portion of the haulers of agricultural limestone have already taken such precautions.

It is undoubtedly true that this enactment has resulted from the abuses of a few of the many who would be burdened hereby. For the above reasons, however, I do not feel that it would be in the public interest to approve this bill.

I am handing you herewith House Bill No. 322, therefore, without my approval.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

AUGUST 20, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1199-1200

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

August 20, 1951

To the Secretary of State of the State of Missouri:

Sir:

I hand you herewith, with my veto and without my approval, Senate Bill No. 29, entitled:

"AN ACT

"To repeal section 145.120, RSMo 1949, relating to collection of inheritance taxes and lien upon real estate to secure payment thereof, and to enact a new section in lieu thereof, relating to the same matter and limiting the duration of the lien of inheritance taxes on real estate to a period of ten years, to be known as section 145.120."

Our present Section 145.120, RSMo 1949, says that the inheritance tax imposed by Chapter 145 shall remain a lien on real estate until paid. This bill changes the above statute by providing that unpaid inheritance taxes shall remain a charge on real estate only for five years from the date of assessment of said tax but in no event longer than ten years from the death of the decedent.

Of considerable significance, in connection with this bill, is the provision which fixes a ten-year limitation after the death of the decedent.

I am advised by the Department of Revenue that it frequently occurs that a non-resident decedent leaves land located in Missouri upon which inheritance tax would be due the State. If all the debts of the decedent are discharged in

domiciliary administration proceedings, quite often there are no ancillary proceedings in this State. Consequently, there would be no knowledge on the part of Missouri probate and inheritance tax officials of such a taxable transfer of ownership. Nor would inheritance tax officials have knowledge of uninventoried real estate which was the subject of revocable living trust agreements or irrevocable trust agreements wherein the grantor reserves the income for life. Furthermore, a considerable number of estates of resident decedents consisting of real estate assets are not involved in probate proceedings for many years after the decedent's death.

It is my understanding that lawyers are not unanimously of the opinion that there is any definite statutory time limitation beyond which unpaid inheritance tax no longer remains a charge on real estate. As a result, a considerable number of otherwise marketable titles to real property are disapproved or seriously questioned. This might be some reason which would warrant serious attention were it not for the fact that behind such defective titles lies possible unpaid revenue due to the State from inheritance tax which should be borne proportionately by all within the classifications defined in our inheritance tax law, and for the further fact that there now exists a simple, speedy, and inexpensive statutory method for the determination of inheritance tax liability.

The effect of this law could and probably would result in placing upon our tax and probate officials the task of detecting all unpaid inheritance tax obligations within ten years from the death of the decedents which, in many of the above instances, at least, would be most improbable if not a veritable impossibility.

Consequently, I cannot approve this bill.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

AUGUST 20, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1200

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

August 20, 1951

To the Secretary of State of the State of Missouri:

Sir:

I hand you herewith, with my veto and without my approval, Senate Bill No. 57, entitled:

"AN ACT

"To amend section 147.120, RSMo 1949, relating to collection of corporation franchise taxes by inserting after the word 'brought' and before the word 'in' in line 15 of said section, the following words and punctuation relating to the same subject matter: 'at any time within five years from the date such taxes become due and payable,'."

This bill amends Section 147.120, RSMo 1949, by fixing a time limitation of five years within which suit can be brought for the collection of delinquent corporate franchise taxes.

If, under the present law and general statutes relating to limitations of actions, the time limitation for suits of this nature is greater than five years, then I can see no reason now in existence for the relief of delinquent corporations which has not been apparent for these many years. In fact, such a change could and probably would deprive the State of considerable revenue and would be at the expense of corporations which have discharged their franchise tax obligations before they become delinquent.

If the present time limitation is five years, then this bill would be duplicatory.

For the above reasons, I have not approved this bill.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

DECEMBER 20, 1951

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1884-1885

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

December 20, 1951

To the Secretary of State of the State of Missouri:

Sir:

I hand you herewith, with my veto and without my approval, House Bill No. 429, entitled:

“AN ACT

“To repeal section 144.110, RSMo 1949, relating to annual sales tax returns, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to the same subject to be known as section 144.110.”

This bill purports to repeal Sec. 144.110, R. S. Mo. 1949, and to enact in lieu thereof a new section to be known as Sec. 144.110.

Inasmuch as House Bill No. 119, effective last October, has already repealed Sec. 144.110, R. S. Mo. 1949, and since House Bill No. 429 does not recognize or purport to affect that previous enactment of this 66th General Assembly, approval of House Bill No. 429 would result in two statutes of the same number but with different provision. Such a situation, it seems to me, should be avoided.

Consequently, I cannot approve this bill.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 1, 1952

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 2125

*To the House of Representatives of the 66th General Assembly
of the State of Missouri:*

I return to you, with my veto and without my approval,
House Bill No. 369, entitled:

"AN ACT

"To amend chapter 370, RSMo 1949, relating to credit unions by adding seven new sections relating to the same subject, to be known as sections 370.351, 370.352, 370.353, 370.354, 370.355, 370.356 and 370.357."

The effect of this bill would be to allow two or more credit unions to merge or consolidate in designated manners, with provision for the legal consequences thereof.

I am thoroughly in accord with any legislation which would accomplish these objectives when such merger or consolidation is necessary and advantageous. I am not, however, in accord with any legislative enactment which contains no statutory standard for the determination of such necessity or advantage nor any provision for the supervision of such merger or consolidation by the State agency vested with supervision of the credit unions.

Consequently, I am not able to approve this bill.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 17, 1952

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1911-1912

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 17, 1952

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I return to you Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 278, entitled:

"AN ACT

"To repeal sections 23.090, 23.100 and 23.110, RSMo 1949, relating to the duties of the committee on legislative research as to legislative chambers and rooms, and to enact three new sections, relating to the same subject, to be known and numbered as sections 23.090, 23.100 and 23.110."

This bill, briefly, assigns to the General Assembly all of the space on the first floor of the Capitol Building and a part of the space on the second floor.

The builders of this magnificent Capitol Building specified in their plans and blue prints that the legislative branch of our government should occupy the third and fourth floors, and the executive branch should have its offices on the first and second floors.

I accept the feelings of the legislative branch that additional office space would be desirable but is not a necessity. This is proven by the fact that, for about three decades, floor space in the Capitol Building was divided as per the architect's original plans. During that time no complaints were heard from the legislative branch for additional office space. The membership in the Senate and the House of Representatives has not been increased in recent years. The Board of Public Buildings has discussed the possibility of assigning space to the General Assembly on the first floor of the Capitol Building which will not be needed or required to house existing State agencies.

If I should sign this bill and the voters adopt S. J. R. No. 4 and 5, then practically all this Capitol Building would be closed and locked eighteen months of every two-year period. This would certainly be false economy.

To place the supervision of the office space on the first and second floors, which is needed by the executive branch of our government, in the hands of the legislative branch would not be desirable, sound, or wise. In fact, it certainly would not be conducive to efficient government to separate an elected official from all or part of his staff, as is provided in this bill.

I can see no sound reasoning, beneficial results, or necessity for signing this bill.

I return this bill, therefore, with my veto and without my approval.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

MAY 29, 1952

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 2189-2191

To the Secretary of State of the State of Missouri:

Sir: I hand you herewith House Bill No. 496, entitled:

"AN ACT

"To appropriate money for the various departments and agencies of State Government, and to appropriate money for the payment of various claims for relief for persons, firms and corporations, for the payment of which the state may be liable, and appropriating funds for other purposes, for the period beginning July 1, 1951 and ending June 30, 1953, and for prior years."

and append to said bill, at the time of signing it, the following statement of items, or portions of items, to which I object, which items and portions of items are returned without my approval, for the reasons hereinbelow stated which said reasons

accompany said bill and are my objections to said items and portions of items.

I.

Sections 10.010, 10.020, 10.030, 10.040 and 10.050.

These sections have several typographical and clerical mistakes in both names and amount. However, I am approving these sections even though there are some errors in the names and amounts since I am advised by the Comptroller that no item or part of item will be paid until conclusive written proof as to the accuracy of the amounts, the identity of the claimants and the justness of the claims have been filed in his office.

II.

Section 10.800. I veto and do not approve the appropriation in this section to L. M. Barnes, Sheriff of Douglas County, in the sum of \$193.80, for the reason that there is an Attorney General's opinion holding that this payment cannot legally be made.

III.

Section 10.860. In my inaugural message to the Sixty-Fifth General Assembly on January 10, 1949, I made the following statement and submitted the following recommendation:

"The shortage of doctors in rural Missouri and many of our small towns is indeed a grave situation and presents the greatest drawback to the health of our rural communities.

"I recommend the enactment of legislation creating a four-year medical course under the supervision of our State University . . ."

At my first opportunity, and at every subsequent opportunity since I became Governor of Missouri, I have, with all earnestness, contended that the above proposition has been one of primary importance. Events in the last three and one-half years have proven it to be well taken; to the point, indeed, that no well-informed Missouri citizen could take a good-faith position that a four-year medical school is not of most urgent need.

Now, at this late date, the legislature has seen fit to make a token gesture in that direction by appropriating an amount of

revenue which is universally acknowledged as being pitifully deficient to start, much less to complete, a four-year medical school.

It has always been my understanding that the duty and responsibility of selecting the location for such a school rests with the Board of Curators of the University. This section, being silent on the matter of location, recognizes their authority.

Unfortunately for the citizens of this State, however, various interested groups and certain newspapers have read into this appropriation some legislative expression as to the propriety of establishing the school at one point or another, and have allowed their selfish or jealous interests to reach such magnitude as to place all emphasis on a location rather than upon the need for the benefits of a medical school to the State of Missouri. This situation caused the legislature to approach this question with grave doubt and confusion. They are to be congratulated, however, upon a step in the right direction even though the start is very meager.

My belief in the principle of establishing a medical school forbids me from raising a hand even against this beclouded effort of the General Assembly. It is apparent to me, however, that the dilemma is further accentuated by the fact that the meager amount appropriated in this section not only calls for the erection, equipping, and maintenance of the medical and surgical school, but it authorizes the purchase and acquisition by the Curators of additional real estate. With the Sixty-Seventh General Assembly scheduled to convene only seven months hence, which could well consider the expediency of further extensive real estate purchases, I do not believe it to be wise or feasible to spend any part of this small appropriation for land. The appropriation can better be spent in establishing the school itself.

Consequently, I am approving, in this section, the \$6,000,000.00 made to the Curators of the University of Missouri for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a four-year medical and surgical school but I am excluding, striking out, and disapproving from this section, in lines six (6) and seven (7), the following words, "including the purchase or acquisition of necessary land."

IV.

Section 10.982. I veto and do not approve the appropriation in this section to the Division of Public Buildings in the sum of \$6,000.00 for the purpose of paying the costs of three historical paintings on the second floor of the State capitol building.

V.

Section 10.1003. I veto and do not approve the appropriation in this section to the Missouri School for the Deaf in the sum of \$25,000.00, as I am advised that this amount is insufficient to make the conversion from D.C. to A.C. current.

VI.

Section 10.1008. I veto and do not approve an appropriation in this section to the Committee on Legislative Research in the sum of \$100,000.00. Since I have vetoed Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 278, the need for this appropriation has been removed.

VII.

Section 10.1011. I veto and do not approve the appropriation in this section to the St. Louis State Training School for the installation of eleven heating units in the sum of \$60,000.00.

On May 29, 1952, I approved said House Bill No. 496 as to all items and portions of items thereof, except the items and portions of items which are, as in this message above stated, returned without my approval.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

SPECIAL MESSAGES

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 11, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 73

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 11, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

G. H. Bates, Lexington, Missouri, as Director of the Department of Revenue, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor; vice, M. E. Morris.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 25, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 79-80

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 25, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

David E. Harrison, 3429 Mitchell, St. Joseph, Missouri, as Superintendent of the Missouri State Highway Patrol, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor; vice, Hugh H. Waggoner.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 25, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 86

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 25, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Doctor R. R. Rhoades, Jefferson City, Missouri, as a member of the Missouri Dental Board, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending October 16, 1953, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 27, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 80

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 27, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

E. L. Pigg, Liberty, Missouri, as Comptroller and Director of the Budget, Division of the Budget and Comptroller of the Department of Revenue, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor; vice, Ben H. Howard.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 27, 1949

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 102-103

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 27, 1949

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the 65th General Assembly:

In compliance with Section 25, Article IV, of the 1945 State Constitution, I submit for your immediate consideration requests made by certain State departments and agencies for emergency appropriations, which appear necessary to carry out the provisions of the law for the remainder of the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1949. These emergencies now exist for the following reasons:

PERSONAL SERVICE

On account of many additional duties required by new statutes and the Merit System, more funds will be needed for a number of State departments.

OPERATIVE EXPENSES

The prices of all commodities necessary for the support of our State institutions has reached an all-time high, which could not be foreseen when the appropriations were made at the beginning of the fiscal year. Therefore, the appropriation in some instances was not sufficient. Also, in some cases, heating apparatus and plumbing equipment had broken down, which require immediate funds for repairs and replacements.

SOCIAL SECURITY

More money is required for administration, Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, and General Relief in order that our indigent poor may be properly cared for.

Requests for these emergency appropriations, along with supporting evidence, from the different departments, are now on file with the Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and I recommend that an appropriation bill be immediately drawn by the Appropriations Committee, including such

items and amounts as in its judgment seem proper and adequate.

Following are the departments and State agencies which have filed requests for emergency appropriations:

Lieutenant Governor; for publishing constitutional amendments; Attorney General; mileage of members of the General Assembly; Division of Collection; for costs in criminal cases; Division of Public Buildings; Missouri State Sanatorium; St. Louis State Training School; St. Louis State Hospital; for readers for blind students; Federal Soldiers' Home; Division of Welfare; State Penitentiary; Training School for Negro Girls; County Boards of Education; County Superintendents—District Budgets; Blind Pensions; for Gasoline Tax Refunds; State Board of Accountancy; Magistrate Clerks; for Governor for use of the Missouri State Highway Advisory Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 31, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 88

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 31, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Robert T. Thornburg, Moberly, Missouri, as Commissioner of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, for a term concurrent with that of the Governor and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Thomas R. Douglass.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 31, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 88-89

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 31, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Roscoe Anderson, 456 Baker Avenue, Webster Groves, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Doctor Glenn W. Hendren, Liberty, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, David W. Hopkins, term expired.

William P. Elmer, Salem, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, Harold J. Moore, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FEBRUARY 1, 1949

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 100-102

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 1, 1949

To the Members of the 65th General Assembly:

In compliance with Section 24, Article IV of the Missouri Constitution, I submit herewith the Executive Budget for the 1949-1951 biennium.

On page 1 will be found a statement of the General Revenue for the period commencing January 1, 1945 to June 30, 1949, inclusive. This statement shows an estimated balance as of June 30, 1949 of \$20,072,004.33. From this amount should be deducted any emergency appropriations made by the Sixty-fifth General Assembly for the remainder of the 1948-1949 fiscal year.

On pages 4 to 6, inclusive, are shown the receipts into the State Revenue Fund for the first six months of 1945, the fiscal years 1945-1946; 1946-1947; 1947-1948, the estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1948-1949 and the estimated receipts for the 1949-1951 biennium. The estimated receipts into the State Revenue Fund for the biennium 1949-1951 indicate a total of \$208,208,640.00. From this amount should be deducted certain items, such as U. S. Flood Control Leases, National Forest Timber Sales, Sales of Court Reports and similar fees, in the sum of \$764,000.00, leaving a balance of \$207,444,640.00. If one-third of this amount is set aside for free public schools, as has been done in previous years, \$69,148,213.33 must be deducted from \$207,444,640.00, and that will leave \$138,296,426.67 plus the above deductible items in the sum of \$764,000.00, making a total of \$139,060,426.67, which amount represents the net estimated General Revenue receipts available for the 1949-1951 biennium, after said one-third has been deducted for free public schools.

On page 2 of the Budget is a summary of the requests from all State Departments for appropriations for the 1949-1951 biennium. It will be seen from this sum-

mary that the requests from the General Revenue Fund total the sum of \$167,588,333.10.

In order to balance the Budget and keep the expenditures within the anticipated revenue, I have recommended appropriations for the 1949-1951 biennium from the General Revenue Fund in the sum of \$138,696,106.00 as appears on page 3 of the Budget. This amount, \$138,696,106.00, deducted from \$139,060,426.67 (Budget, page 6), will leave a balance of \$364,320.67 from the anticipated General Revenue for said biennium.

The foregoing recommended appropriations will leave a balanced Budget for the 1949-1951 biennium, if they are carried out, in the main, by the Sixty-fifth General Assembly which has full authority to make such changes as its judgment may dictate.

On page 2 is shown a summary of appropriation bills as enacted by the Sixty-fourth General Assembly for the 1947-1949 biennium and approved by the Governor.

On pages 7 to 9, inclusive, are shown the receipts from the various State and Federal funds received by the State Treasurer for the first six months of 1945, and the fiscal years 1945-1946, 1946-1947, 1947-1948, estimated receipts 1948-1949, and the estimated receipts for the 1949-1951 biennium.

On page 1 of the Budget will be found a statement showing transfers from the General Revenue Fund into the Post War Reserve Fund of \$45,000,000.00 with expenditures and obligated appropriations of \$34,612,311.09, leaving unobligated and available for appropriations by the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of \$10,387,688.91. From this balance I have made only three recommendations, namely, \$575,000.00 for Power Plant at the State Capitol; \$100,000.00 for State Aid for Memorial Airports; and \$25,000.00 for the completion and furnishing of a recreational building for the School for the Blind at St. Louis; preferring at this time to leave the remainder of this fund subject to the wisdom of the legislature or further recommendations by me at a later date.

Section 24, Article IV of the Missouri Constitution provides that the Governor shall make recommendations for any laws necessary to supply revenue sufficient to meet the expenditures. However, in consideration of the fact that the State of Missouri is in a sound financial condition and the anticipated

revenues should be sufficient to meet the expenditures during the ensuing biennium, such recommendations at this time seem unnecessary.

It is deemed advisable to call to the attention of the General Assembly that the only State bond obligation consists of the outstanding State of Missouri Road Bonds, which at the close of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1949, will amount to \$44,000,000.00. Fourteen million dollars of said Road Bonds will become due during the 1949-1951 biennium.

However, we have what is known as an unfunded debt as follows:

Under the provisions of Sections 10881-10882, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1939, as reenacted by Senate Bill No. 210 of the Sixty-third General Assembly, there is an unfunded debt consisting of Certificates of Indebtedness issued by the State of Missouri to the State Public School Fund amounting to \$3,159,000.00. Annual interest of \$187,040.00 on these Certificates of Indebtedness is paid by transfer from the State Interest Fund to the State School Moneys Fund for distribution to free public schools. (The interest is shown on pages 55 and 56 of the Budget for the biennium.)

There is also Certificates of Indebtedness issued to the State Seminary Fund amounting to \$1,239,839.42. Annual interest of \$63,211.97 on these Certificates of Indebtedness is paid by transfer from the State Interest Fund to the State Seminary Moneys Fund to be appropriated for the maintenance of the University of Missouri, School of Mines and Metallurgy and the James S. Rollins University scholarship. (The interest is shown on pages 55 and 56 of the Budget for the biennium.)

The total of these two funds amounts to \$4,398,839.42.

A careful analysis of the facts and figures contained in this message and the Executive Budget, reveals the necessity for economy in the expenditure of all State funds. It will be seen that requests from the General Revenue Fund have been reduced almost 17 per cent in order to keep the Budget in balance with total anticipated revenues available for the biennium and in no case should appropriations be made for a greater total than the anticipated revenue.

The surplus in the General Revenue Fund accumulated during the past few years for the present should remain intact.

The financial condition will remain sound, if the affairs of the State are administered efficiently and economically. While our annual expenditures, compared with those of the pre-war period, have increased by alarming proportions, and this increase is the direct result of the decreasing purchasing power, appropriations should be made sufficient to take care of the requirements of our fast growing State; but at the same time it will be necessary to keep the appropriations within the income.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 4, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 99-100

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 4, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Doctor T. C. Oyler, Brookfield, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending three years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Doctor S. J. Durham, Jefferson City, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term, ending three years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Doctor A. L. Nickson, 501 East Lockwood, Webster Groves, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending three years from

the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Doctor Otto C. Reinert, term expired.

Doctor Vernon H. Grogan, Fulton, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending three years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Doctor F. L. Sisson, Jr., term expired.

Doctor Buell O. Boring, 3927 Troost, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending three years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Doctor Kenneth H. Davis, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 7, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 100-101

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 7, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Sister M. Geraldine Kulleck, 6420 Clayton Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Nurses, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1951, and until her successor shall be appointed and qualified, vice; reappointment.

Doctor William C. Weinsberg, 3451 Halliday Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Examiners and

Registrars of Nurses, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1951, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Grace Frauens, 5702 Eastwood, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Nurses, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1951, and until her successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Ophelia Mae Perkins, Springfield, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Nurses, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1951, and until her successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Elizabeth C. McIntosh, St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Nurses, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending three years from her appointment and qualification and until her successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Della J. Ream, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 10, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 112

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 10, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

P. M. Marr, Democrat, Milan, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents of the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville, Missouri, State Department of Education,

for a term ending January 1, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

W. A. Cable, Democrat, Hannibal, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville, Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 10, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 113

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 10, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Roger H. Taylor, Democrat, Springfield, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, Lon S. Haymes, term expired.

Ben F. Weir, Democrat, Nevada, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, L. F. Richardson, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 10, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 113

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 10, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Thomas J. Cusack, Joplin, Missouri, as a member of the Missouri State Board of Accountancy, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending five years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, J. J. Lang, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.*TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY*

FEBRUARY 10, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 114

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 10, 1949

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have appointed Honorable Morris E. Osburn, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and Honorable G. H. Bates, Director of Revenue, members of the Governor's Committee on Interstate Cooperation to serve with Honorable E. L. Pigg, Comptroller and Director of the Budget, Honorable J. E. Taylor, Attorney General of Missouri, and Honorable H. H. Mobley, Director of the Missouri State Department of Resources and Development, pursuant to an Act of the 61st

General Assembly of Missouri, found in Laws of Missouri, 1941, page 405.

I designated Honorable Morris E. Osburn as Chairman of the Governor's Committee on Interstate Cooperation.

The above Committee to serve with the House Committee on Interstate Cooperation and the Senate Committee on Interstate Cooperation.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 11, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 114-115

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 11, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Alan F. Wherritt, Democrat, Liberty, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, Maryville, Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Joe M. Roberts, Republican, Gallatin, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, Maryville, Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, James Curry, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 11, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 115

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 11, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Mrs. J. H. Hart, Democrat, 3610 Gillham Road, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1955, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Leonard R. Huscher, Republican, Higginsville, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, A. M. Hitch, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 14, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 119

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 14, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Daniel P. Reardon, 225 Woodbourne, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Louis, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, H. Sam Priest.

Maurice G. Roberts, 4406 McPherson Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Louis, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Thomas H. Cobbs.

Daniel G. Church, 5407 North Kingshighway, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Louis, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Francis L. George.

Charles H. Ostertag, 6137 Waterman, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Louis, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Ben L. Liberman.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 15, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 118

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 15, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Jack Stapleton, Albany, Missouri, as a member of the Personnel Advisory Board, Personnel Division of the Depart-

ment of Business and Administration, for a term ending July 31, 1954, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Paul G. Steinbicker, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 15, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 118

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 15, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

John A. Harris, Columbia, Missouri, as Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FEBRUARY 15, 1949

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 139

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 15, 1949

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the 65th General Assembly:

In compliance with Section 25, Article IV, of the 1945 State Constitution, I submit for your immediate consideration requests made by certain state departments and agencies for emergency appropriations, which appear necessary to carry

out the provisions of the law for the remainder of the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1949.

I recommend the following emergency appropriations:

For the Missouri School for the Deaf at Fulton, an emergency appropriation of \$14,000.00 to take care of necessary repairs brought about by the ice storms in putting their lighting system in operation.

For the Adjutant General, for the use of the Missouri National Guard, an emergency appropriation of \$20,000.00 to repair armories over the State which were damaged by the ice storms.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 16, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 124

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 16, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Mrs. George A. Rozier, Jefferson City, Missouri, as a member of the State Library Advisory Board, State Department of Education, for a term ending December 16, 1956, and until her successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FEBRUARY 16, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 124

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 16, 1949

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the 65th General Assembly:

In compliance with Section 25, Article IV, of the 1945 State Constitution, I submit for your immediate consideration requests made by certain State departments and agencies for emergency appropriations, which appear necessary to carry out the provisions of the law for the remainder of the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1949.

I recommend the following emergency appropriation:

For the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, an emergency appropriation of \$1,000.00 to take care of extra printing in compiling a complete roster of the membership.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 21, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 136

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 21, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

John J. Griffin, Democrat, 7337 Pershing, St. Louis, Missouri, as a trustee of the State Board of Training Schools, Division of Educational Institutions, Department of Cor-

rections, for a term ending July 1, 1952, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Alfred Fleishman, resigned.

J. S. Williamson, Democrat, Route 4, Columbia, Missouri, as a trustee of the State Board of Training Schools, Division of Educational Institutions, Department of Corrections, for a term ending July 1, 1954, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 22, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 136

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 22, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Harry G. Shaffner, Louisiana, Missouri, as Commissioner of Finance, Division of Finance of the Department of Business and Administration, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 22, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 137

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 22, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Fred A. Groves, Democrat, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Eugene L. McGee, Republican, Poplar Bluff, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Russell L. Dearmont, Democrat, 4954 Lindell, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1951, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, Orville Zimmerman, deceased.

C. D. Matthews, 3rd, Republican, Sikeston, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1953, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, R. E. Bailey, deceased.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 25, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 142

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 25, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Eugene W. Couey, Democrat, Sedalia, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Probation and Parole, Department of Corrections, for a term ending July 1, 1954, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 25, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 143

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 25, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Doctor James M. Hern, Republican, Columbia, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Chiropody, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 1, 1952, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 25, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 143-144

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 25, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Ray F. McCarthy, No. 6 Warson Terrace, St. Louis County, Missouri, as a member of the State Advisory Council, as provided for in Laws of Missouri, 1945, page 973, Section 2, for a term ending two years from the time of his appointment and confirmation; vice, reappointment.

Doctor Emmett F. Hoctor, Farmington, Missouri, as a member of the State Advisory Council, as provided for in Laws of Missouri, 1945, page 973, Section 2, for a term ending two years from the time of his appointment and confirmation; vice, reappointment.

Nell Morgan, Independence, Missouri, as a member of the State Advisory Council, as provided for in Laws of Missouri, 1945, page 973, Section 2, for a term ending two years from the time of her appointment and confirmation; vice, reappointment.

L. O. Wallis, R. F. D. No. 5, Springfield, Missouri, as a member of the State Advisory Council, as provided for in Laws of Missouri, 1945, page 973, Section 2, for a term ending two years from the time of his appointment and confirmation; vice, reappointment.

Mrs. Paul Palmer, Ethlyn, Lincoln County, Missouri, as a member of the State Advisory Council, as provided for in Laws of Missouri, 1945, page 973, Section 2, for a term ending two years from the time of her appointment and confirmation; vice, reappointment.

O. V. Jackson, Rolla, Missouri, as a member of the State Advisory Council, as provided for in Laws of Missouri, 1945, page 973, Section 2, for a term ending two years from the time of his appointment and confirmation; vice, reappointment.

Everett Johns, St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the State Advisory Council, as provided for in Laws of Missouri, 1945, page 973, Section 2, for a term ending two years from the time of his appointment and confirmation; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 28, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 151

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 28, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Doctor W. O. Finney, Democrat, Chaffee, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 1, 1952, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Doctor Edwin C. Schmidtke, Republican, Columbia, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 1, 1952, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Doctor Paul A. Knepper, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 28, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 151-152

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 28, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

J. E. Mitchell, Democrat, 39 Lewis Place, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Education, Department of Education, for a term ending July 1, 1956, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Ollin Drennan, Republican, Kirksville, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Education, Department of Education, for a term ending July 1, 1955, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

T. A. Haggard, Republican, Steele, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Education, Department of Education, for a term ending July 1, 1953, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Charles G. Ross, deceased.

Clarence H. Havens, Jr., Republican, Joplin, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Education, Department of Education, for a term ending July 1, 1951, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, John H. Flanigan, Jr., resigned.

Charles F. Lamkin, Jr., Democrat, 647 West 59th Street, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Education, Department of Education, for a term ending July 1, 1950, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, James E. Nugent, deceased.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MARCH 2, 1949

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 220-221

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 2, 1949

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the 65th General Assembly:

In compliance with Section 25, Article IV, of the 1945 State Constitution, I submit for your immediate consideration requests made by certain State departments and agencies for emergency appropriations, which appear necessary to carry out the provisions of the law for the remainder of the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1949.

I recommend the following emergency appropriations:

For the Department of Revenue, an emergency appropriation of \$5,000.00 to carry out the provisions of Senate Bill No. 179 of the Sixty-fourth General Assembly, found in Laws of Missouri, 1947, Volume II, on pages 252 to 254, inclusive.

For the Chief Executive's Office and the Governor's Mansion, an emergency appropriation of \$20,000.00 to install an elevator in the Mansion, a new floor in the laundry room; and to install air conditioning equipment in the Executive Office.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 7, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 162

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 7, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

On February 14, 1949, I appointed Daniel P. Reardon, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commis-

sioners for the City of St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Reardon has advised me that he is unable to serve on this Board; therefore, I wish to withdraw from your consideration the name of Daniel P. Reardon and submit to you the following appointment, subject to the consent and approval of the Senate:

William L. Holzhausen, 5408 Walsh, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Louis, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, H. Sam Priest.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 9, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 183

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 9, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Charles A. Ricker, Jefferson City, Missouri, as Director of the Division of Employment Security of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor; vice, Michael J. Carroll.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 9, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 184

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 9, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Frank J. Lahey, Democrat, 2812 St. Vincent, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Industrial Commission of Missouri of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations to represent employees, for a term ending July 1, 1954, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 9, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 184-185

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 9, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Charles P. Orchard, Democrat, 55 Sierra Drive, Lake Forest, Richmond Heights, Missouri, as a member of the Athletic Commission of the State of Missouri, Division of Athletics, Department of Business and Administration, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor; vice, Floyd W. Jones.

Randall S. Jesse, Democrat, Route 4, North Kansas City, Clay County, Missouri, as a member of the Athletic Commission of the State of Missouri, Division of Athletics, Department of Business and Administration, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor; vice, William H. Herring.

P. G. Wightman, Republican, Bethany, Missouri, as a member of the Athletic Commission of the State of Missouri, Division of Athletics, Department of Business and Administration, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor; vice, John J. Robison.

I designate the said Charles P. Orchard as Chairman of the Athletic Commission of the State of Missouri, Division of Athletics, Department of Business and Administration.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MARCH 9, 1949

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 271-275

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the 65th General Assembly:

In my inaugural address, delivered on January 10, 1949, I made recommendations to the joint session of this General Assembly relating to the highway program of this State with a special emphasis on the program of improvement to rural roads. I announced at that time that on December 27, 1948, I had appointed a bi-partisan Highway Advisory Committee of sixteen members to try to crystallize sentiment on the road program by a study of needs and costs, and to conduct hearings among all interested groups. The purpose of this Committee would in no sense supplant legislative committees and was not intended to interfere with their work but to help and assist.

This Committee has held numerous hearings. It has heard reports, statements and recommendations, pro and con, from all individuals, groups and organizations, who desired to be heard. This Committee has completed its work and has made a report to me, which I am glad to endorse and adopt in full.

In addition to these hearings, this Committee has consulted with the State Highway Commission and its engineers and has obtained much valuable information from the study previously made by that Department.

I want to publicly thank this Committee for its time and efforts spent in attempting to work out a highway program which, I hope, will benefit and be acceptable to both the rural and urban sections of Missouri. This report indicates that the Committee has taken into consideration the benefits that would be derived from this improved road program, both to the school re-organization program and to the improvement of health service of this State, especially in the rural areas.

After reviewing this report and the evidence which was submitted before this Committee, I am thoroughly convinced that the road program in this State is the immediate need to carry out the consolidated school program now being inaugurated in pursuance to an act of the Legislature passed in 1947, and that it will materially benefit and assist the health and welfare program so badly needed in rural Missouri.

The evidence before the Committee was overwhelming to the effect that the present revenue is not sufficient to carry out a satisfactory program. Most of the delegations were not adverse to an increase in gas tax, provided an increased and stepped-up road program is initiated and carried out. I am advised that the motor vehicle fuel tax rate in Arkansas is 6½c a gallon, in Oklahoma, 5½c per gallon, in Kansas, 4c, in Nebraska, 5c, in Iowa, 4c, and in Kentucky and Tennessee, each 7c per gallon, and that most of the legislatures in our neighboring states are considering increasing these present rates. The latest available information from reports of the Public Road Administration as furnished by the various State Highway Departments of the nation, shows that the average state motor vehicle fuel tax of the country is 4.8c per gallon. The present rate in Missouri, as you know, is 2c per gallon. If this rate is increased to 4c a gallon, Missouri would still be under the average rate for all other states.

I now desire to read the report of this sixteen-member bipartisan Highway Advisory Committee, which report has been adopted by all of its members. I quote:

"REPORT OF THE
GOVERNOR'S HIGHWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Your Committee accepted the responsibility entrusted to it by your appointment and has made an exhaustive effort to determine the facts pertinent to carrying forward and completing a comprehensive Missouri Highway Program.

Representatives of thirty or forty of the great civic organizations of the State and many others whom it was believed might offer beneficial advice appeared before the Committee and gave the benefit of their views.

All were in agreement that an accelerated program is required particularly in the matter of rural roads and traffic relief in cities and practically all were in agreement that more funds will be required to accomplish the minimum acceptable results over the next ten-year period.

Missouri has had a sound program in development of good roads and has accomplished outstanding results in view of the funds available. By reason of the limited revenue, increased costs and adverse economic conditions arising out of the war, we are years behind current needs in developing local farm-to-market roads, in solving the traffic problems of the cities, and in maintaining the main highway system.

Every citizen knows these things are true and something must be done to remedy them.

Naturally, a committee such as this has to rely upon the staff of the Highway Commission and other experts for technical information.

As the Committee sees the problem, it involves (1) the continuation of the State program as the primary responsibility of the Highway Commission, (2) the development of local rural highways and city traffic relief for which there is a most urgent need and demand, and (3) the source and amount of necessary funds.

Under the Constitution all road use tax revenue stands appropriated without legislative action for use on the State highway system under the supervision of the State Highway Commission. Without a constitutional amendment which would involve delay, uncertainty and controversy, and also delay in the program, the question becomes one of what total road mileage should be taken over by the highway system.

a. The Highway Department estimates that it will require about \$25,600,00.00 per year to keep the primary state system of roads of about 8,350 miles up to an acceptable standard, building multilane highways to serve rapidly increasing traffic, widening and reconstruction of highways and bridges and to support the ever increasing weight and high speeds of trucks, buses, automobiles and tractors. This would require \$256,000,000.00 in a ten-year period.

b. The Highway Department estimates that to build and maintain 7,800 miles of Federal-aid farm-to-market roads in ten years using expected Federal-aid money allotted to such roads would cost about \$78,000,000.00.

c. The Highway Department estimates the Federal-aid funds expected to be available for highway streets in all the cities of the State may reach \$3,000,000.00 per year for the next ten years, which would be \$30,000,000.00. This must be matched by state funds of an equal amount, making \$60,000,000.00, to which should be added money for alternate city routes, by-passes, and traffic relief roads in rural territory nearby, estimated at about \$15,000,000.00, making a total for this program of \$75,000,000.00.

d. This Committee recognizes the need for the greatest possible mileage of State maintained feeder roads. The construction of about 8,400 miles of these low cost farm-to-market feeder roads is contemplated in this program to cost in the ten-year period about \$37,000,000.00.

An alternate for b and d above is as follows:

Fifteen thousand miles of additional rural roads can be incorporated in the State (farm-to-market and feeder) system and placed under maintenance in four years at the rate of substantially 5,000 miles the first year, 4,000 the second year, 4,000 the third year, and 2,000 the fourth year. Federal-aid funds and any surplus funds in the rural road allocation will be used to bring this system up to proper standards of construction during the ten-year period. No refunds will be made to counties or other civil subdivisions for roads taken into the State supplementary system unless the State Highway Commission shall determine that under certain conditions the payment of such refunds will be advantageous to the progress of operations or the Constitution requires it.

Operation under this plan should provide early maintenance of a large mileage of rural roads, but little betterment work in the early part of the period, particularly in connection with bridge construction or reconstruction.

e. The foregoing program should supply a total of about 32,500 miles of State roads and would accomplish substantially the result suggested by the Governor. It is presumed that the counties have on the average about 300 miles of improved county roads. This would leave on the average an additional 300 miles of unimproved county roads, the improvement of which will be a terrific job for the counties and for which they will need all the help that can [be] given them. The problem of the cities in solving traffic congestion is substantially the same. We recommend that the Legislature consider the advisability of continuing the principles contained in the King Road Law.

In any event, the problem deserves study by the Legislature. If it is found in the future that these necessary additional county roads and city streets for traffic relief cannot be built by any other means, a simple constitutional amendment authorizing the Legislature to allocate funds from highway use tax sources for that purpose is recommended for consideration by the Legislature.

The Highway Commission in response to an inquiry from this Committee has stated that it would adopt a ten-year program in substantial conformity with that outlined above on condition, of course, that the funds be made available to meet the cost of such a program.

In this connection it was the universal opinion of all delegations and organizations appearing before your Committee that the Highway Commission had always kept its agreements and has complied with its announcements of policy.

The final question becomes then that of the revenue that can be made available for this program and the source from which it is to be obtained. The program outlined above calls for construction funds of approximately \$443,000,000.00 in the next ten years. The Highway Department estimates of total revenue for the next ten years with the present motor vehicle fuel tax of 2c per gallon plus a prospective increase of 2c per gallon after deduction of fixed charges of \$250,000,000.00 for bond redemption, bond interest, maintenance of highways, collection and administration would be approximately \$443,-

811,000.00 available for construction. The present tax is inadequate for the present program and a 3c tax would be inadequate for programs a, b and c above with nothing left for low cost State roads. The above figures demonstrate and it is our opinion that an increase in the motor vehicle fuel tax of 2c per gallon is required to accomplish what is believed to be a minimum essential highway program.

If funds available are greater than anticipated, the increased funds should be allocated in the same proportion as under the plan recommended.

Your Committee recommends that the Legislature increase the State tax on motor vehicle fuels from the present rate of 2c per gallon to 4c per gallon provided the State Highway Commission adopts a policy and program to expend all funds so made available substantially in accordance with the program outlined in this report.

LLOYD C. STARK,
Chairman
FRED NAETER,
Vice-Chairman
ALBERT F. HILLIX,
Vice-Chairman
MILTON F. DUVAL
DAL SWIERS
OTTO ALDRICH
GEORGE V. KOCH

WM. M. QUINN
J. E. CURRY
CHAS. FARRAR
W. R. WALKER
MICHAEL KINNEY
W. ED JAMESON
LUNA BUTLER
CLIFFORD W. GAYLORD
W. N. McDONALD"

Carrying out the recommendations of this Committee with reference to the State Highway Commission, I am pleased to advise that the State Highway Commission, in session March 8, 1949, adopted the following resolution, which is incorporated in their official minutes and which is conditioned on the General Assembly providing additional funds. I quote:

"DECLARATION OF POLICY AS TO ALLOCATION OF FUNDS
UNDER PROPOSED TWO CENTS INCREASE
IN MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX

WHEREAS, the Missouri Highway Advisory Committee appointed by the Governor has informed this Commission that it proposes to recommend the enactment of legislation provid-

ing for a two cents increase in the motor vehicle fuel tax provided all State highway funds available for construction and maintenance purposes are expended by the State Highway Commission and the State Highway Department in the manner hereinafter specified, and

WHEREAS, the Committee has requested this Commission to make and enter of record a declaration of policy that, in the event the General Assembly should enact legislation providing for such two cents increase, the Commission (in the exercise of its constitutional and legal authority and, especially, in the performance of its duties relating to the allocation of funds among the various types of State highways and relating to compliance with the provisions of Federal law pertaining to Federal highway funds) will allocate and expend available funds in the manner hereinafter specified.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that, in the event the General Assembly enacts legislation providing for a two cents increase in the motor vehicle fuel tax and does not enact legislation decreasing funds available from motor vehicle registration fees, the State Highway Commission, for itself as such Commission and for the State Highway Department, does hereby declare that, in allocating and expending State and Federal funds available for highway construction, reconstruction, establishment, acquisition, locating, and relocation purposes, and also funds available for the maintenance of State highways, during the next ten years, it will allocate and expend the construction funds and will expend the maintenance funds in the carrying out of the following program and in the following manner:

The incorporation into the State highway system, as supplementary State highways, and the assumption of the maintenance thereof, of approximately 15,000 miles of rural roads during the next four years at the rate substantially of 5,000 miles the first year, 4,000 miles the second year, 4,000 miles the third year, and 2,000 miles the fourth year and the construction or reconstruction to proper standards of this 15,000 miles during the ten-year period. Refunds will be made to counties and other civil subdivisions only to the extent of the value of the roads to the State at the time taken over, as determined by the Commission, and then only at such times as the Commission may determine such payments are advantageous

to the progress of the program. This plan will provide early maintenance of a large number of rural roads in the early part of the ten-year period, the construction or reconstruction of which (especially those involving bridges) will necessarily be deferred until later in the period."

Since I do not believe there can be any essential difference of opinion as to the needs for an early and intelligent road program, I again urge speedy action in carrying to completion the recommendation of this Committee. There will be a bill introduced in the House today to increase the motor vehicle fuel tax to 4c per gallon. I urge this General Assembly to consider and pass this legislation at the earliest possible moment, with the emergency clause—because I really feel that the peace, health, safety, and general welfare of the State is vitally involved.

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

March 9, 1949

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 15, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 209

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 15, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Harris D. Rodgers, Democrat, Benton, Missouri, as a member of the State Highway Commission, Department of Highways, for a term ending March 29, 1951, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Paul C. Jones, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 15, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 209-210

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 15, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Doctor Everett D. Sugarbaker, Jefferson City, Missouri, as a member of the Cancer Commission for the State of Missouri, Division of Health of the Department of Public Health and Welfare, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor; vice, Frank T. Hodgdon, resigned.

Doctor William Leighton, 3720 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Cancer Commission for the State of Missouri, Division of Health of the Department of Public Health and Welfare, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor; vice, Doctor Clifton Smith, resigned.

Cres Hewitt, Shelbyville, Missouri, as a member of the Cancer Commission for the State of Missouri, Division of Health of the Department of Public Health and Welfare, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor; vice, W. Ed Jameson, resigned.

C. Rouss Gallop, Mexico, Missouri, as a member of the Cancer Commission for the State of Missouri, Division of Health of the Department of Public Health and Welfare, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 16, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 216

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 16, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

V. J. O'Flaherty, Jr., 912 West 34th Street, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Missouri Real Estate Commission, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending three years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Ray R. Dolan, 27 Frontenac Drive, St. Louis County, Missouri, as a member of the Missouri Real Estate Commission, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending three years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Rolla E. Stephens, Joplin, Missouri, as a member of the Missouri Real Estate Commission, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending three years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 17, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 237

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 17, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Ralph W. Vieman, Bourbon, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Soldiers' Home at St. James, Missouri, Division of Welfare, Department of Public Health and Welfare, for a term ending February 1, 1953, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, W. E. Barton, term expired.

E. E. Martin, Salem, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Soldiers' Home at St. James, Missouri, Division of Welfare, Department of Public Health and Welfare, for a term ending February 1, 1953, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, L. N. Coffman, term expired.

W. W. Jackson, St. James, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Soldiers' Home at St. James, Missouri, Division of Welfare, Department of Public Health and Welfare, for a term ending April 10, 1951, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, C. Cicero Ogle, deceased.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 24, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 265

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 24, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Ronnie F. Greenwell, Hayti, Missouri, as a member of the State Soil Districts Commission, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1951, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 29, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 273

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 29, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Mrs. Jessie Worthen, Shelbina, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Cosmetology, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 1, 1952, and until her successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Mrs. Sally Ball, term expired.

Mrs. Velma Gentry, Jefferson City, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Cosmetology, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term

ending July 1, 1949, and until her successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Mrs. Leta Kidwell, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 18, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 344

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 18, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

E. L. McClintock, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, as a member of the Public Service Commission, Department of Business and Administration, for a term ending April 15, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

John P. Randolph, St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the Public Service Commission, Department of Business and Administration, for a term ending April 15, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, Agnes Mae Wilson, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 18, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 344-345

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 18, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

On February 15, 1949, I appointed Jack Stapleton, Albany, Missouri, as a member of the Personnel Advisory Board, Personnel Division of the Department of Business and Administration. Mr. Stapleton has advised me that he is unable to serve on this board; therefore, I wish to withdraw from your consideration the name of Jack Stapleton and submit to you the following appointment, subject to the consent and approval of the Senate:

Olin N. Bell, Bowling Green, Missouri, as a member of the Personnel Advisory Board, Personnel Division of the Department of Business and Administration, for a term ending July 31, 1954, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Paul G. Steinbicker, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 19, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 369-370

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 19, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Gerald H. Frieling, 215 East 74th Street, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Mediation, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, an employer of labor, for a term ending October 25, 1951, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

John Alvin White, 2501 Sylvania Street, St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Mediation, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, an employee holding membership in a labor union, for a term ending October 25, 1951, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 19, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 370

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 19, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Murray Q. Williams, Warrensburg, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Pharmacy, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending August 16, 1953, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 3, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 456-457

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

May 3, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Sheridan E. Farrell, Phillips Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for Kansas City, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Roger S. Miller, term expired.

Jacob L. Milligan, 501 Knickerbocker Place, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for Kansas City, Missouri, for a term ending July 8, 1949, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Paul Hamilton, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 7, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 515

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

May 7, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I return to you Senate Bill No. 91, entitled:

"AN ACT

"To repeal Section 6487 of an Act of the Sixty-third General Assembly, Laws of Missouri, 1945, pages 1290 to

1293, both inclusive, approved February 23, 1946, relating to police officers and patrolmen in first class cities, and to enact in lieu thereof a new section to be known as section 6487, relating to the same subject."

On May 7, 1949, I approved said Senate Bill No. 91.

I wish to call attention to the following:

On page 2 of the printed bill as Truly Agreed To and Finally Passed, Section 6487, line 24, between the figures "\$1,650.00)" and the word "and" the words "each per annum" has been omitted; on page 3, line 71, between the figures "\$1,620.00)" and the word "per" the word "each" has been omitted. I believe these words should have been inserted in Section 6487 of Senate Bill No. 91 the same as in Section 6487 of the Act of the Sixty-third General Assembly, Laws of Missouri, 1945, pages 1290 to 1293.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 23, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 521-522

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

May 23, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Bert Cooper, Maryville, Missouri, as Director of the Department of Business and Administration, for a term concurrent with that of the Governor and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 25, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 584

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

May 25, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Clarence Webb, 21 West 77th Street, Kansas City, Missouri, as the Supervisor of Savings and Loan Associations, Division of Savings and Loan Supervision, Department of Business and Administration, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor; vice, F. M. Horton.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MAY 31, 1949

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 826

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

May 31, 1949

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the 65th General Assembly:

In compliance with Section 25, Article IV, of the 1945 State Constitution, I submit for your immediate consideration a request made by the City of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, to alleviate hardship and suffering caused by the recent tornado. This money is to be used by the City of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, for the cost of debris removal from streets, alleys and storm drains and for other work necessary to relieve hardship and suffering and to remove fire, flood and other hazards.

I recommend an emergency appropriation to the City of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, in the amount of \$20,000.00.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 8, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 779

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

June 8, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Covell R. Hewitt, Maysville, Missouri, as Supervisor of Liquor Control, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor; vice, Edmund Burke.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 9, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 780

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

June 9, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

B. Marvin Casteel, Columbia, Missouri, as the Director of

the Department of Corrections, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor; vice, Thomas E. Whitecotton.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JUNE 15, 1949

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1126

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

June 15, 1949

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the 65th General Assembly:

In compliance with Section 25, Article IV, of the 1945 State Constitution, I submit for your immediate consideration a request for emergency appropriations for the remainder of the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1949.

I recommend the following emergency appropriations:

For the Senate of the 65th General Assembly, an emergency appropriation of \$25,000.00 for the period ending June 30, 1949.

For the House of Representatives of the 65th General Assembly, an emergency appropriation of \$50,000.00 for the period ending June 30, 1949.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 18, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 953

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

June 18, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Leo J. Clavin, Salisbury, Missouri, as State Purchasing Agent, Division of Procurement of the Department of Revenue, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor; vice, Wm. L. Smith.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 18, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 953

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

June 18, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Proctor N. Carter, Columbia, Missouri, as Director of Welfare, Division of Welfare of the Department of Public Health and Welfare, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 18, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 954

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

June 18, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Frank L. Woodward, 4804 Jefferson Street, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Missouri Real Estate Commission, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending three years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, V. J. O'Flaherty, Jr., term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 27, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1136

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

June 27, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

B. E. Ragland, Lexington, Missouri, as Director of the Division of Mental Diseases, Department of Public Health and Welfare, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor; vice, Doctor Orr Mullinax.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 29, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1245-1247

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

June 29, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I return to you Senate Bill No. 102, entitled:

"AN ACT

"To limit the manner and means of locating and constructing state highways within cities of more than 600,000 inhabitants by prohibiting for a limited period of time the destruction of, or eviction of persons from, buildings or structures for the purpose of locating or constructing such highways; with an emergency clause."

On June 29, 1949, I approved said Senate Bill No. 102.

In determining how I should pass upon this bill, I have given serious and sincere consideration to the arguments by the proponents and opponents thereto. In view of my desire for a good-roads program in this State, which I expressed in my message to the joint session of the General Assembly, I am reluctant to approve any legislation which might tend to retard such a program for Missouri. However, the General Assembly is composed of many of the outstanding lawyers, civic leaders, business and professional men of Missouri, several of whom have had long years of actual experience in legislative affairs. I have the highest regard for the judgment, experience, and integrity of the members of both branches of the General Assembly and especially the legal opinions of the experienced lawyer members of that body.

From an examination of the journals, I find that this bill was before the General Assembly for consideration for at least ninety days and it seems to me that this was sufficient time for that body to give full consideration to all arguments, pro and con, concerning it. I think the lawmakers were in a better position than I, through their committee hearings and other-

wise, to obtain full information on the merits and demerits of the bill.

The record of the vote in the Senate on the bill shows only three of the members voting on the measure voted against it. The record of the vote in the House reveals that only three of the members voting on the measure voted against it.

The purpose of this bill is to postpone, for a period of two years, the eviction of occupants or tenants of buildings or structures situated in the area taken for highway purposes in cities of more than 600,000 inhabitants. In view of the present housing conditions, especially in the City of St. Louis, to evict these people at this time, would no doubt cause suffering and hardship. On the other hand, if this bill becomes law, it may cause a delay in the highway program in the City of St. Louis, and some opponents to the bill assert that Federal funds which are available for this project, may be jeopardized because of the delay in the program.

Over one-half of the counties of this State do not contain a city having as many people as will be evicted from their homes should this bill not become a law. It is the duty of a government to protect the lives, liberty, and happiness of its citizens. If three thousand less fortunate citizens are forced from their homes during the present-day housing shortage, I believe there would be untold hardship, suffering, and probably death as a result thereof.

This bill does not permanently block the building of this project—it merely postpones the time in which the less fortunate citizens living in the area covered by the project will be forced from their homes. I am also informed that the State will not lose the Federal funds if this bill becomes law, because the funds may be allocated to some other highway project.

The constitutionality of this act has been raised by the opponents to it. In view of this I have requested an official opinion from the Attorney General on the constitutionality of the act. I have received an opinion from the office of the Attorney General holding that the act is not violative of any provisions of the Constitution of the State of Missouri or the Constitution of the United States.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 30, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1305-1306

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

June 30, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Howard M. Shirkey, Richmond, Missouri, as a member of the State Soil Districts Commission, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 1, 1952, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, J. Ed. Rutter, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 30, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1306

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

June 30, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Raymond A. Edlund, Democrat, 214 East Armour, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member and Chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of Kansas City, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Ludwick Graves, term expired.

Harold Marshall, Republican, 2600 East 28th Street, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member and Secretary of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of Kansas City, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Richard C. Jensen, term expired.

Elmo B. Hunter, Democrat, 5424 Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of Kansas City, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Joseph R. Stewart, term expired.

Paul D. Walker, Republican, 4605 Tracy Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of Kansas City, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Wm. E. Davis, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JULY 1, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1334-1335

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

July 1, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Paul C. Calcaterra, Democrat, 5142 Daggett Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member and Chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of St. Louis, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Frank L. Ramacciotti, term expired.

Clifford G. Haley, Republican, 5556 Natural Bridge Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member and Secretary of the Board of Election Commissioners of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Henry A. Hamilton, term expired.

Harry Schendel, Democrat, 2058A Russell Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of St. Louis, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Lawrence Boogher, term expired.

Sigmund M. Bass, Republican, 3745 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of St. Louis, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, William J. Studt, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JULY 5, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1426

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

July 5, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Doctor Walter L. Brandon, Democrat, Poplar Bluff, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 1, 1953, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Doctor Harry A. Klein, term expired.

Doctor Francis Todd H'Doubler, Republican, Springfield, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 1, 1953, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Doctor Walter S. Sewell, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JULY 6, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1426-1427

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

July 6, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

J. C. Green, Doniphan, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Barber Examiners, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1953, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Charles F. Quinlin, Hannibal, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Barber Examiners, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1953, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Forrest G. Ridgway, Columbia, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Barber Examiners, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1953, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, J. E. Johnston, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JULY 8, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1427

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

July 8, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Elmo B. Hunter, Democrat, 5424 Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of Kansas City, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Joseph R. Stewart, term expired and resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JULY 8, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1428

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

July 8, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Mrs. Velma Gentry, Jefferson City, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Cosmetology, Division of of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 1, 1953, and until her successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JULY 8, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1428

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

July 8, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Jacob L. Milligan, 501 Knickerbocker Place, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for Kansas City, Missouri, for a term ending July 8, 1953, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JULY 11, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1429

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

July 11, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Doctor L. A. Hansen, Republican, 1912 East 36th Street, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractic, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 1, 1953, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JULY 11, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1429

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

July 11, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Burney Fishback, Perry, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Advisors for the Missouri School for the Deaf, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1953, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

John O. Newberry, Jefferson City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Advisors for the Missouri School for the Deaf, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1953, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

James A. Coder, Lewistown, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Advisors for the Missouri School for the Deaf, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1953, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JULY 19, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1430

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

July 19, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Mrs. Frances S. Burkhardt, Park Manor Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Advisors for the Missouri School for the Blind, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1953, and until her successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Martin J. Collins, 2919 Allen Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Advisors for the Missouri School for the Blind, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1953, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Oliver W. Chilton, Caruthersville, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Advisors for the Missouri School for the Blind, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1953, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Doctor Martin J. Glaser, 3550 Hawthorne Place, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Advisors for the Missouri School for the Blind, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1953, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JULY 19, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1431

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

July 19, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

John E. Mooney, Democrat, 130 South Price Road, Ladue, St. Louis County, Missouri, as a member and Chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners for the County of St. Louis, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, John Q. Brown, term expired.

George F. Heege, Republican, 239 Way, Kirkwood, St. Louis County, Missouri, as a member and Secretary of the Board of Election Commissioners for the County of St. Louis, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Oscar Habenicht, term expires.

Lynn Meyer, Democrat, 24a North Meramec, Clayton, St. Louis County, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the County of St. Louis, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Eugene G. Tighe, term expired.

Edward E. Heil, Republican, 8909 Lackland, Overland, St. Louis County, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the County of St. Louis, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification; and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Elmer W. Held, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

JULY 27, 1949

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1597-1598

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

July 27, 1949

To the Secretary of State of the State of Missouri:

Sir: I hand you herewith Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 67, entitled:

"AN ACT

"To repeal Sections 12906A, 12906C and 12906F of Article 2, Chapter 85, of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1939, as heretofore amended by the Laws of Missouri, 1945, Page 581, relating to the office of the Circuit Attorney for the City of St. Louis and the appointment, qualifications, terms, duties and compensation of Assistant Circuit Attorneys, clerks, reporters and stenographers, and to enact in lieu thereof three new sections relating to the same subject, to be known as Sections 12906A, 12906C and 12906F, with an emergency clause."

On July 27, 1949, I approved said Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 67.

I am approving this bill but wish to call attention to the question whether or not the emergency clause meets the constitutional requirement in so far as salary increases provided for in the bill would be applicable.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JULY 29, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1431-1432

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

July 29, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

M. R. Rowland, Caruthersville, Missouri, as a commissioner to enter into a compact on behalf of the State of Missouri with the State of Tennessee, in accordance with the provisions of Senate Bill No. 153 of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of Missouri.

S. P. Reynolds, Caruthersville, Missouri, as a commissioner to enter into a compact on behalf of the State of Missouri with the State of Tennessee, in accordance with the provisions of Senate Bill No. 153 of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of Missouri.

N. W. Helm, Caruthersville, Missouri, as a commissioner to enter into a compact on behalf of the State of Missouri with the State of Tennessee, in accordance with the provisions of Senate Bill No. 153 of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of Missouri.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

AUGUST 2, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1432

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

August 2, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Edward L. Clark, Rolla, Missouri, as State Geologist, Division of Geological Survey and Water Resources, Department of Business and Administration, for a term ending August 1, 1953, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

AUGUST 5, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1433

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

August 5, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

M. R. Rowland, Caruthersville, Pemiscot County, Missouri, as a member of the Tennessee-Missouri Bridge Commission, Department of Business and Administration, in accordance with the provisions of Senate Bill No. 154 of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of Missouri, for a term ending August 5, 1950, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified.

S. P. Reynolds, Caruthersville, Pemiscot County, Missouri, as a member of the Tennessee-Missouri Bridge Commission, Department of Business and Administration, in accordance with the provisions of Senate Bill No. 154 of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of Missouri, for a term ending August 5, 1951, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified.

Doctor E. L. Spence, Kennett, Dunklin County, Missouri, as a member of the Tennessee-Missouri Bridge Commission, Department of Business and Administration, in accordance with the provisions of Senate Bill No. 154 of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of Missouri, for a term ending August 5, 1952, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified.

Sam Hunter, New Madrid, New Madrid County, Missouri, as a member of the Tennessee-Missouri Bridge Commission, Department of Business and Administration, in accordance with the provisions of Senate Bill No. 154 of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of Missouri, for a term ending August 5, 1953, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified.

N. W. Helm, Caruthersville, Pemiscot County, Missouri, as a member of the Tennessee-Missouri Bridge Commission, Department of Business and Administration, in accordance with the provisions of Senate Bill No. 154 of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of Missouri, for a term ending August 5, 1954, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

AUGUST 8, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1434

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

August 8, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Arthur Bond, Republican, Mexico, Missouri, as a trustee of the State Board of Training Schools, Division of Educational Institutions, Department of Corrections, for a term ending six years from the time of his appointment and qualifications and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, A. B. Cooper, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

AUGUST 10, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1434-1435

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

August 10, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

W. C. Connett, 4540 Lindell, St. Louis, Missouri, as a commissioner to enter into a compact on behalf of the State of Missouri with the State of Illinois, in accordance with the provisions of Senate Bill No. 99 of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of Missouri.

Joseph McClain, Jr., 6170 Kingsbury, St. Louis, Missouri, as a commissioner to enter into a compact on behalf of the State of Missouri with the State of Illinois, in accordance with the provisions of Senate Bill No. 99 of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of Missouri.

Oliver Blase, 130 Edwin, Glendale, St. Louis County, Missouri, as a commissioner to enter into a compact on behalf of the State of Missouri with the State of Illinois, in accordance with the provisions of Senate Bill No. 99 of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of Missouri.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

AUGUST 27, 1949

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1675-1683

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

August 27, 1949

To the Secretary of State of the State of Missouri:

Sir: I hand you herewith House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 185, entitled:

"AN ACT

"To repeal Sections 3 and 11 of the act of the Sixty-second General Assembly, approved August 30, 1943, known as the 'Motor Fuel Tax Law' and appearing at pages 670 to 699, both inclusive, Laws of Missouri, 1943, and to repeal Section 7 of the same act as amended by the act of the Sixty-fourth General Assembly, approved June 2, 1947, appearing at pages 377 to 379, both inclusive, Laws of Missouri, Volume I, 1947, all relating to the state tax imposed upon the sale, use, receipt and distribution of motor vehicle fuel, and to enact in lieu thereof three new sections to be known and numbered as Sections 3, 7 and 11, respectively, relating to the same subject and providing for an increase in the state tax imposed upon the sale, use, receipt and distribution of motor vehicle fuel from two cents (2c) to four cents (4c) per gallon; and further providing for the exemption from such state tax of motor vehicle fuel sold to the state or to any of the political subdivisions of the state or to any municipality of the state; and to amend said act of the Sixty-second General Assembly, approved August 30, 1943, appearing at pages 670 to 699, both inclusive, Laws of Missouri, 1943, by adding nine new sections thereto, immediately following Section 34 thereof, to be known and numbered as Sections 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43 of said 'Motor Fuel Tax Law,' relating to the same subject and providing for the allotment, apportionment and expenditure upon state rural roads of a portion of state revenues derived from such state tax; authorizing the state highway commission, in the exercise

of its powers and in the performance of its duties under the Constitution and laws of this state, to locate, re-locate, acquire, construct, maintain, and to provide for the construction, acquisition and maintenance of supplementary state highways and bridges of the low type described in the act thereafter referred to as 'state rural roads'; further authorizing said commission to provide for the expenditure by counties and other political subdivisions under the supervision and direction of the commission and under rules and regulations prescribed by the commission for the administration of such supervision and direction, of state rural road funds equivalent to state revenues derived from one cent (1c) per gallon of state taxes upon motor vehicle fuels, less (1) the proportionate share of the cost of collection thereof, (2) the proportionate share of refunds authorized by Sections 16, 17 and 18 of the act of the Sixty-second General Assembly, approved August 30, 1943, known as the 'Motor Fuel Tax Law' and appearing at pages 670 to 699, both inclusive, Laws of Missouri, 1943, and (3) the cost and expense of said commission and the state highway department in administering Sections 35 to 43 inclusive of the act, including the cost of supervising and directing the expenditure of the funds for the construction, acquisition and maintenance of such state rural roads, and all other costs and expense of the state in the administration of said Sections 35 to 43 inclusive for the construction, acquisition and maintenance of such state rural roads and for such purposes and contingencies relating and appertaining thereto as said commission may deem necessary and proper; providing that state road funds allotted and apportioned by the commission for the construction, acquisition and maintenance of state rural roads are referred to in the act as 'state rural road funds,' providing that 'state rural roads' as used in the act means public highways, roads and bridges located within any county outside the corporate limits of incorporated cities, towns and villages which are selected as low type supplementary state highways, providing that 'political subdivisions' as used in Sections 35 to 43, inclusive, of the act means counties, special road districts, and townships in counties under township organization, and that the term 'county court' as used in the act includes

the proper administrative body in counties adopting an alternate form of government; providing that the funds which are allotted by the commission to the construction, acquisition and maintenance of such state rural roads shall be apportioned to the several counties as follows: one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) in the ratio that the area of each county bears to the area of the state, one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) in the ratio of the population, and two-fourths ($\frac{2}{4}$) on such basis as said commission may deem to be for the best interest of highway users; providing that the areas and population of cities having a population of 150,000 or more shall not be considered in making such apportionment and that the latest United States decennial census shall be used; providing that, in complying with the provisions of Section 8754, R. S. Missouri, 1939, said commission may use portions of the state road fund other than state rural road funds for matching federal-aid funds available for the construction of supplementary state highways other than such state rural roads; providing that, in the event federal-aid funds hereafter become available to the counties for the construction, reconstruction or maintenance of highways and bridges, said commission may authorize or require the use of part of the state rural road funds apportioned to the counties for matching such federal-aid funds; providing that state rural road funds allotted and apportioned by said commission to any county shall be expended in such county under the direction and supervision of said commission and under rules and regulations prescribed by the commission for the administration of such supervision and direction, solely for the construction, reconstruction, improvement, surfacing, widening and maintenance of such state rural roads, including wages and salaries of persons employed therein, payment of state rural road construction or maintenance contracts, purchase, construction and maintenance of shops, warehouses and storage facilities necessary for constructing or maintaining state rural roads, cleaning and clearing of such state rural roads, the acquisition of rights-of-way for state rural roads and for such other purposes and contingencies relating and appertaining to the construction and maintenance of such state rural roads as said commission may deem necessary and proper; providing

that no funds shall be expended for the acquisition of rights-of-way for such state rural roads except when specifically authorized and approved by said commission; providing for a bipartisan advisory committee composed of four (4) members, at least two (2) of whom shall be county judges appointed by the Governor to hold office for a term of four (4) years or until their successors are appointed and qualified; providing that the first members of said committee shall be appointed for terms of one (1), two (2), three (3) and four (4) years, respectively, and that upon the expiration of their respective terms their successors shall be appointed for a term of four (4) years each; providing that the Governor may, in his discretion, remove any member of such committee; providing that any member of said committee who may be removed by the Governor or who ceases to be a county judge shall thereby forfeit his office and that the Governor shall appoint some person to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term; and that if the retiring member is a county judge, then the person appointed for such unexpired term shall also be a county judge; providing that members of such committee shall receive, as compensation for their services, ten dollars (\$10.00) per day for time actually spent in the performance of their duties and other expenses incurred while engaged in the discharge of their official duties; providing that payment of such per diem and expenses shall be made out of appropriations made out of the state highway department fund for the purposes of payment of the costs and expense of the state in the administration of Sections 35 to 43 inclusive of the act, upon warrants drawn by the comptroller based upon bills of particulars and vouchers certified by the chairman of such committee; providing that the members of such committee shall meet at the Jefferson City office of said commission on the second Tuesday of the month following their appointment and shall organize by electing one of its members chairman and another secretary; providing that three (3) members shall constitute a quorum of such committee, and that such committee shall meet jointly with said commission at such times and places as said committee and said commission may determine; providing that for the purpose of expediting and advancing

the construction and maintenance of state rural roads, such commission with the advice of such committee shall: (1) provide for the construction, acquisition and maintenance of state rural roads by counties or other political subdivisions out of state rural road funds allotted and apportioned to such counties under the supervision and direction of the commission and under such rules and regulations as the commission may prescribe for the administration of such supervision and direction, (2) adopt, promulgate, revise, modify or rescind rules and regulations for the administration of Sections 35 to 43 inclusive of the act, (3) formulate, and from time to time change, modify or rescind general plans, specifications, minimum standards and minimum requirements for the improvement, construction, reconstruction, restoration and maintenance of state rural roads by counties or other political subdivisions, (4) provide for the preparation and submission of state rural road construction and maintenance programs, budgets, reports and other data by counties and determine the manner and method of the approval, modification or disapproval of such programs, budgets and reports by the commission, (5) fix the procedure for the selection of state rural roads in each county by mutual agreement of the commission and the local officials having charge of and jurisdiction over roads in such county or other political subdivision in which such state rural roads are to be constructed, (6) fix the manner and methods whereby the commission shall ascertain and determine, by proper supervision, direction and inspection, whether state rural roads are constructed and maintained in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations, (7) in its discretion, enter into agreements with county courts (or other political subdivisions acting through and represented by the county court) for the letting of contracts for the construction, reconstruction or maintenance of state rural roads, or for the performance of such work, by such courts or the officials of such subdivisions, to be paid for out of state rural road funds allotted and apportioned to the counties by the commission, and for such period or periods of time (not less than two (2) nor more than four (4) years, either fiscal or calendar) as may be agreed upon, all under such rules and regulations as the

commission may prescribe; provided, that no contract for the construction or reconstruction of such roads shall be awarded by any county court or the officials of any political subdivision except when specifically authorized and approved by the commission; and provided further, that if, in the opinion of the majority of the members of the county court or the officials of such other political subdivision, the lowest bid or bids for the construction or reconstruction of such state rural roads shall be excessive, then, and in that event, such county court or such officials are authorized to reject any and all bids, and to perform the work under its or their own direction and supervision, as well as under the direction and supervision of the Commission, (8) advise, assist and cooperate with counties and other political subdivisions (acting through and represented by the county court) in carrying out the provisions of Sections 35 to 43 inclusive of the act, (9) ascertain and determine, at least annually and in such manner as it deems appropriate, the total number of miles of county roads of all types and of the different types of surfaced county roads in the state and in each county, (10) conduct such research, studies and surveys, as are deemed appropriate, relating to the condition of county roads and bridges, types of surfacing, methods of construction and maintenance, and the traffic needs of the counties and the necessary county expenditures required in constructing and maintaining county roads and bridges, (11) report annually to the Governor and the General Assembly on its work for the preceding fiscal year, including information, data, statistics and recommendations pertaining to the construction and maintenance of state rural roads, and showing the allotment of all state highway funds and the allotment and apportionment of all state rural road funds for the preceding fiscal year, and making such recommendations as it may deem proper, and (12) fix the times and procedures for the allotment and apportionment of state rural road funds to the several counties and establish rules and regulations under which the commission may withhold the expenditure of such funds in any county in the event such county fails to comply with the provisions of Sections 35 to 43 inclusive of the act or the rules, regulations and orders promulgated under said sections or

fails to comply with the proper supervision and direction of the commission in the construction and maintenance of such state rural roads and to provide the manner and method by which counties or other political subdivisions may bring themselves into compliance with said sections and said rules, regulations and orders; providing that such rules and regulations, general plans, specifications, minimum requirements and minimum standards shall become effective ten days after same have been filed with the Secretary of State, and that a copy shall be furnished to each county court, and that copies shall be made available for members of the public; providing that, in the selection of state rural roads and in the adoption of rules and regulations and the establishment of general plans and specifications, minimum requirements for state rural roads, due and proper consideration shall be given to the purposes of Sections 35 to 43 inclusive of the act, which is to provide as many miles of unpaved all-weather low type supplementary state highways and bridges as possible, and, that such minimum standards and requirements should be lower than the minimum standards and requirements as provided by law, regulation, rule or order, for the construction and/or maintenance by the commission of unpaved all-weather high type supplementary state highways and bridges, including lower minimum requirements and standards as to materials, width of rights-of-way, width and size of bridges and culverts, degree of grades and curves and other general requirements and standards; providing that consideration should always be given to a comprehensive, integrated system of state and county highways; providing that, in the discretion of the commission, the expenditure of state rural road funds allotted and apportioned to any county may be withheld by the commission in the event the county fails to comply with all the provisions of the act and the rules, regulations, requirements and orders established and promulgated under Sections 35 to 43 inclusive of the act, and until such time as the county has brought itself into compliance with the act and such rules, regulations, requirements or orders; providing that, with the approval of the commission, the county court in any county having special road districts or in any county under township

organization, when authorized by any such special road district or township organization, may act for and represent and cooperate with such special road district or township in a manner whereby such special road district or township may be enabled to construct, acquire or maintain, out of state rural road funds allotted and apportioned to such county, state rural roads in such special road district or township, under the supervision and direction of the commission and under such rules and regulations as the commission may prescribe for the administration of such supervision and direction; providing that, in the discretion of said commission, no state rural road funds shall be apportioned on any basis (other than those required to be apportioned on the basis of area and population) to any county classified in Classes 2, 3 or 4 unless there was levied and collected in said county in the preceding year taxes of at least thirty-five cents (35c) on the one hundred dollars (\$100.00) assessed valuation on all real and tangible personal property in the county for road and bridge purposes, nor to any county classified in Class 1 unless there was levied and collected in said county for the preceding year taxes of at least twelve cents (12c) on the one hundred dollars (\$100.00) assessed valuation on all real and tangible personal property in the county for road and bridge purposes; providing that the full proportionate amount of state rural road funds apportioned to the county shall be made available to any township in a county under township organization in the event such township levies and collects taxes of at least thirty-five cents (35c) on the one hundred dollars (\$100.00) assessed valuation on all real and tangible personal property in such township for road and bridge purposes; providing that said commission may provide that during the first year after the act becomes effective, state rural road funds may be apportioned to a county if the county or township in any county under township organization files with said commission a statement of intention to levy and collect the taxes specified in the act during said year; providing that in the event any county or political subdivision thereof fails to comply with all the provisions of the act and with the rules, regulations, requirements and orders promulgated under the act

and with the proper supervision and direction of said commission, or in the event the county court of any county files with the commission its duly certified resolution requesting the commission to so construct and maintain the state rural roads in such county, or any political subdivision thereof, for a specified period or periods of time (not less than two (2) years nor more than four (4) years, either fiscal or calendar) under its own supervision and direction, the said commission may, in its discretion, use the state rural road funds apportioned to such county to construct, acquire and maintain state rural roads in such county or political subdivision under its own supervision and direction; declaring that in the selection of state rural roads to be constructed, acquired and maintained, priority should be given to county roads which are not now all-weather roads, on the basis of need of such county roads, so that due and proper consideration shall be given to the purposes of the act which is to provide the greatest number of additional miles of all-weather state rural roads in the most efficient and economical manner and in the shortest possible time; declaring that roads and bridges are inadequate and in a state of disrepair, that many have not been improved and maintained so as to constitute all-weather roads, and that the condition of said roads and bridges prevents full and unrestricted use of state highways by many of Missouri's citizens and decreases the state highway user revenues necessary to properly construct, reconstruct, improve and maintain the state highway system and that it is therefore necessary and proper that the portion of the state road fund described in Section 35 of the act (state rural road funds equivalent to state revenues derived from one cent (1c) per gallon of state taxes upon motor vehicle fuels, less the deductions specified in the act) should be allotted, apportioned and expended for the construction, acquisition and maintenance of state rural roads under the supervision and direction of said commission and under such rules and regulations as said commission may prescribe for the administration of such supervision and direction; declaring that the General Assembly enacts the act upon the statement, assurance, pledge and declaration of policy of the state highway commission made and entered of record by said commission at

its meeting held in Jefferson City, April 12, 1949, that: if this act providing for an increase in the state tax imposed on the sale, use, receipt and distribution of motor vehicle fuel from two cents (2c) to four cents (4c) per gallon is enacted, and if no legislation substantially reducing the total state revenues derived from highway users from all sources is enacted, said commission (in the exercise of its powers and in the performance of its duties under the Constitution and laws of this state, and in the exercise of its discretion to allot state highway construction and maintenance funds and to allot and apportion supplementary state highway construction and acquisition funds, and to locate, re-locate, establish, acquire, construct and maintain state highways and to provide for the construction, reconstruction and maintenance of state highways under its supervision and direction) will allot, apportion and expend, or provide for the expenditure under its supervision and direction, of the portion of the state road fund described in Section 35 of the act (state rural road funds equivalent to state revenues derived from one cent (1c) per gallon of state taxes upon motor vehicle fuel, less the deductions specified in the act) upon state rural roads in accordance with the provisions of Sections 35 to 43 inclusive of the act; declaring that if any part, section, subsection or paragraph of the act, other than Section 4 thereof, (the emergency clause), is declared unconstitutional, thereby the entire act is rendered unconstitutional and that the General Assembly would not have passed the act or any part, section, subsection or paragraph of the act, if any part, section, subsection or paragraph of the act, other than said Section 4, is held to be unconstitutional."

On August 27, 1949, I approved said House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 185.

In signing House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 185 I am convinced it is the best solution, to continue Missouri's great highway program that has been offered in over a decade.

More thought and study was given to this bill, by all good road advocates, and Missouri's General Assembly, than any other road bill ever presented in our State.

Upon being elected Governor I appointed a bi-partisan committee composed of sixteen outstanding Missouri good roads boosters. This committee called some forty representatives of leading civic organizations of our State, as well as everybody else whom they thought might offer beneficial advice. This bill is the result of their thorough study.

The criticism raised against this bill has come from "selfish interests" and from the uninformed. The bill is not, as has been charged, the handiwork of any so-called "court house rings." It in no way circumvents the jurisdiction or powers of our present State Highway Commission. It in no way enlarges the power of myself or any future governor over the State Highway Commission or the State Highway Department. Some of this "selfish group" have suggested I veto this bill and let the farmers build their own roads and the cities construct their own streets over which State highways are located.

Reports have it the Missouri Petroleum Industries Committee, an organization of oil dealers in the State, the Missouri Petroleum Association, an organization of oil jobbers in Missouri, the Missouri Bus and Truck Association and the Missouri Automobile Club (A.A.A.) are going to attempt to block Missouri's progress in road building by circulating petitions asking that this road proposition be delayed until the November 1950 election.

In the past week I have been advised by 17 leading Missouri citizens they had been approached by representatives of the Automobile Club of Missouri (A.A.A.). These citizens have been asked and refused to lend their names to a committee to defeat and block this progressive road bill—thereby continuing to keep almost one-half of Missouri's farmers mud-bound.

This action by the Automobile Club of Missouri is in direct conflict with statements made by the American Automobile Association. R. J. Schmunk, President of the A. A. A., on February 17, this year, said in a statement: "As a result of heavy damage to all forms of pavement the cost of maintenance and reconstruction is mounting, leaving less and less for the new type of highways."

The "selfish interests" are willing to retard Missouri's program—not only in delaying more and better roads but also in holding up school and rural health improvement programs.

Public roads and public schools have always been inseparably related.

Another important factor to consider is the increase today in the number of traffic accidents on our highways. Better roads will tend to help curb this ever increasing number of accidents.

These "four horsemen" opposing better roads for Missouri are always talking about supporting good roads programs but they seldom get around to actually doing it. In the meantime they continue to reap enormous profits—most of which go to residents living outside of Missouri.

In support of this I quote from a bulletin issued recently to the members of the Missouri Petroleum Association by its executive secretary here in Jefferson City. Commenting on the passage of House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 185, the bulletin on page 2 said:

"YOU ARE ENJOYING BETTER MARGINS. This Association in cooperation with others of its kind played a large part in bringing about these better margins—How MANY OF YOU who have not previously supported us have sent in your checks in appreciation? Let's have them now.

"To our members, we urge you to help get in additional members promptly and to those of you who are not now members we urge you to send in your checks for dues promptly so we can go forth and do our job on this fight without the handicap of lack of funds."

You can see from the above these "selfish interests" are raising a huge slush fund to continue to keep approximately one-half of Missouri's farmers in the mud.

I understand a large number of Missouri owned and operated truckers are not in sympathy with the action of the Missouri Bus and Truck Association's action in blocking Missouri's road program.

The problem of how to pay for highways which are adequate to carry the big, modern commercial trucks and trailers is being given an increasing amount of attention by public officials, newspapers, and individuals. The breakdown of our highways under these trucks can be seen by anyone with eyes.

I have a press report quoting Governor Warren of California as saying "it costs 22 per cent more to build highways that will

stand up under truck pounding than to build for private vehicles alone."

According to Governor Duff of Pennsylvania a study made in that state indicates it costs \$4900 a year to maintain each mile of pavement used by trucks and only \$350 to maintain highways over which the trucks do not operate.

It would appear from the above that some of the very people threatening to stop Missouri's road building program are the ones doing the greatest amount of damage to our present fast-aging road system.

All Missouri will benefit from this fine road law. The law establishes a State gasoline tax of four cents per gallon. One cent per gallon will go to rural construction. It will mean that thousands of miles of mud roads will be improved within the next few years. The remaining three cents per gallon will enable the State Highway Department to match Federal funds to improve the primary highway system, including construction of traffic relief highways in cities.

Even with a tax rate of four cents per gallon, Missouri's gasoline tax will continue to be one of the lowest in the nation. With our gas tax doubled there still will be only four states with a lower gasoline tax—Illinois, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Michigan.

If this road bill is not held up by "selfish interests," new road construction under this act will very shortly begin in most of the counties of Missouri.

Even if such petitions are circulated, it appears that Section 52, Article III of the Constitution prohibits the holding of a referendum election on a law such as this to maintain and support the State Highway Department and its work. However, under the circumstances, I call upon every citizen of Missouri who realizes the vast benefits which will result to our State from better highways, better rural roads and traffic relief in cities, to refuse to sign these petitions and to urge their friends and neighbors to refuse to sign them.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

OCTOBER 11, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1418

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

October 11, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

May S. Shaw, Republican, 7500 Wydown, Clayton, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Education, Department of Education, for a term ending eight years from the time of her appointment and qualification and until her successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Mrs. Chapin S. Newhard, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

OCTOBER 14, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1466

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

October 14, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Homer C. King, 2812 Felix, St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Joseph, Missouri, for a term ending four years from his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified.

True Davis, Jr., 503 North 5th Street, St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Joseph, Missouri, for a term ending four years from his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified.

Harry A. Smith, 3018 Ashland Avenue, St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Joseph, Missouri, for a term ending four years from his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified.

Harold F. Thompson, 1718 Crescent Drive, St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Joseph, Missouri, for a term ending four years from his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

OCTOBER 17, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1467

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

October 17, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Chester C. Davis, 484 Lake Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, as a commissioner of the Bi-State Development Agency, Department of Business and Administration, in accordance with the provisions of Senate Bill No. 100 of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of Missouri, for a term ending five years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified.

General L. J. Sverdrup, 1155 Hillside Drive, St. Louis, Missouri, as a commissioner of the Bi-State Development

Agency, Department of Business and Administration, in accordance with the provisions of Senate Bill No. 100 of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified.

William G. Marbury, 6322 Fauquier Drive, St. Louis, Missouri, as a commissioner of the Bi-State Development Agency, Department of Business and Administration, in accordance with the provisions of Senate Bill No. 100 of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of Missouri, for a term ending three years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified.

Gale F. Johnston, 3 Brentmoor Park, Clayton, Missouri, as a commissioner of the Bi-State Development Agency, Department of Business and Administration, in accordance with the provisions of Senate Bill No. 100 of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of Missouri, for a term ending two years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified.

Aloys P. Kaufmann, 1448 East Adelaide, St. Louis, Missouri, as a commissioner of the Bi-State Development Agency, Department of Business and Administration, in accordance with the provisions of Senate Bill No. 100 of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of Missouri, for a term ending one year from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

OCTOBER 21, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1468

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, Jefferson City

October 21, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

On June 30, 1949, I appointed Elmo B. Hunter, Democrat, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of Kansas City, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Joseph R. Stewart, term expired.

Also, on June 30, 1949, I appointed Paul D. Walker, Republican, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of Kansas City, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Wm. E. Davis, term expired.

These two appointments were not acted upon by the Senate at the time of its recess on July 2, 1949.

Thereafter, on July 8, 1949, on the resignation of Joseph R. Stewart, I appointed Elmo B. Hunter, Democrat, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of Kansas City, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Joseph R. Stewart, term expired and resigned. A commission was issued to Mr. Hunter.

On October 12, 1949, the Senate Committee on Elections, Redistricting, Military and Naval Affairs, returned to me the appointment of Elmo B. Hunter dated July 8, 1949, with a request that I resubmit the appointment of Mr. Hunter to the Senate. Also, the Committee requested me to resubmit the appointment of Mr. Walker to the Senate.

I, therefore, resubmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Elmo B. Hunter, Democrat, 5424 Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of Kansas City, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Joseph R. Stewart, term expired and resigned.

Paul D. Walker, Republican, 4605 Tracy Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of Kansas City, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Wm. E. Davis, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

OCTOBER 25, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1547-1548

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

October 25, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Charles W. Boutin, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Mediation, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, an employer of labor, for a term ending October 25, 1952, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Carl Mitchell, 14 Ponca Trail, Kirkwood, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Mediation, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, an employee holding membership in a labor union, for a term ending October 25, 1952,

and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

NOVEMBER 8, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1715

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

November 8, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I desire to hereby withdraw from your consideration the name of Elmo B. Hunter, Democrat, 5424 Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of Kansas City, Missouri.

Respectfully,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

NOVEMBER 14, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1751

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

November 14, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Nelson B. Tinnin, Hornersville, Missouri, as a member of the State Soil Districts Commission, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1951, and until his suc-

cessor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, Ronnie F. Greenwell, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

NOVEMBER 17, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1754

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

November 17, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Bernard H. Nordmann, 3890 Federer Place, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Advisors for the Missouri School for the Blind, State Department of Education, for a term ending December 16, 1950, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Doctor C. C. Chesterson, deceased.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

NOVEMBER 18, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1754

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

November 18, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

C. Lawrence Leggett, Bowling Green, Missouri, as Superintendent of the Division of Insurance, Department of Business

and Administration, for a term concurrent with that of the Governor and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Owen G. Jackson, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

NOVEMBER 18, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1755

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

November 18, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

W. L. Shaffer, San Regis Apartments, St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Joseph, Missouri, for a term ending November 7, 1953, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, True Davis, Jr., resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

NOVEMBER 22, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1807

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

November 22, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Wm. F. Enright, Democrat, St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the State Commission of Resources and Development, Department of Business and Administration, for a term ending November 21, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

George C. Smith, Republican, 4399 McPherson, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the State Commission of Resources and Development, Department of Business and Administration, for a term ending November 21, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Arthur D. Lynn, Republican, 827 West 52 Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the State Commission of Resources and Development, Department of Business and Administration, for a term ending six years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, Herman L. Traber, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

NOVEMBER 23, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1902

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

November 23, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Lowell Carpenter, Trenton, Missouri, as a member of the State Soil Districts Commission, State Department of Education, for a term ending three years from his appointment and qualification and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, Fred V. Heinkel, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

and Administration, for a term concurrent with that of the Governor and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Owen G. Jackson, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

NOVEMBER 18, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1755

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

November 18, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

W. L. Shaffer, San Regis Apartments, St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Joseph, Missouri, for a term ending November 7, 1953, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, True Davis, Jr., resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

NOVEMBER 22, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1807

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

November 22, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Wm. F. Enright, Democrat, St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the State Commission of Resources and Development, Department of Business and Administration, for a term ending November 21, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

George C. Smith, Republican, 4399 McPherson, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the State Commission of Resources and Development, Department of Business and Administration, for a term ending November 21, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Arthur D. Lynn, Republican, 827 West 52 Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the State Commission of Resources and Development, Department of Business and Administration, for a term ending six years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, Herman L. Traber, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

NOVEMBER 23, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1902

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

November 23, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Lowell Carpenter, Trenton, Missouri, as a member of the State Soil Districts Commission, State Department of Education, for a term ending three years from his appointment and qualification and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, Fred V. Heinkel, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

DECEMBER 9, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1979

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

December 9, 1949

To the Senate of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Henry A. Riederer, Democrat, 3821 Gillham, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of Kansas City, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Joseph R. Stewart, term expired and resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

DECEMBER 21, 1949

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 2380-2381

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

December 21, 1949

To the Secretary of State of the State of Missouri:

Sir: I hand you herewith House Bill No. 2014, entitled:

"AN ACT

"To repeal sections 2231, 2258, 2259, 2298, 2300, 2307, 4782, 12907, 12922, 12923, 12943, 12946, 12950, 12978, and 12986, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1939; also sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of an Act of the Sixty-third General Assembly, found at page 1535, Laws of Missouri, 1945, approved March 15, 1946; also sections 1, 2, 3, and 5 of an Act of the

Sixty-third General Assembly, found at page 1536, Laws of Missouri, 1945, approved March 15, 1946; also section 4 of an Act of the Sixty-fourth General Assembly, found at page 489, Laws of Missouri, 1947, Volume I, approved May 26, 1947; also section 7 of an Act of the Sixty-third General Assembly, found at page 572, Laws of Missouri, 1945, approved March 24, 1946; also section 12906 of an Act of the Sixty-third General Assembly, found at page 581, Laws of Missouri, 1945, approved April 17, 1946; also section 2299 of an Act of the Sixty-third General Assembly, found at page 749, Laws of Missouri, 1945, approved March 7, 1946, as amended by an Act of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly, known as Senate Bill 170, approved August 16, 1949; also section 12985 of an Act of the Sixty-third General Assembly, found at page 570, Laws of Missouri, 1945, approved February 4, 1946; also section 12993 of an Act of the Sixty-fourth General Assembly, found at page 210, Laws of Missouri, 1947, Volume II, approved May 26, 1948; also section 2306, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1939, as amended by an Act of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly, known as Senate Bill 169, approved August 16, 1949; also section 734 of an Act of the Fifty-first General Assembly, found at page 574, Laws of Missouri, 1921, approved March 31, 1921; also sections 1 to 5 of an Act of the Fifty-first General Assembly, found at page 571, Laws of Missouri, 1921, approved April 1, 1921, all relating to circuit and prosecuting attorneys and county counselors and to enact in lieu thereof seventeen new sections relating to the same subject."

On December 21, 1949, I approved said House Bill No. 2014.

I wish to call attention to the following: In Section 56.09, line 7, of the printed bill as Truly Agreed To and Finally Passed, the section number "12845" should be "12945".

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

DECEMBER 22, 1949

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1985-1986

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

December 22, 1949

To the Secretary of State of the State of Missouri:

Sir: I hand you herewith Senate Bill No. 59, entitled:

"AN ACT

"To repeal Sections 677 to 695, the same being all of Article 5, Chapter 4 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1939, relating to the revision, digest and promulgation of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1939, and also to repeal Section 10816, Article 22, Chapter 72, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1939, and section 2076, Article 2, Chapter 10, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1939, both relating to the distribution of copies of the Revised Statutes and Session Laws, and to enact in lieu thereof thirteen new sections relating to the revision, digest and promulgation of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, with an emergency clause." On December 22, 1949, I approved said Senate Bill No. 59.

I wish to call attention to the following: In line 10 of the title and line 6 of Section 1, of the printed bill as Truly Agreed to and Finally Passed, reference to "thirteen" new sections enacted in Senate Bill No. 59 should be "fourteen" new sections.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

FEBRUARY 11, 1950

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 2104

To the Secretary of State of the State of Missouri:

Sir: I hand you herewith Senate Bill No. 1110, entitled:

"AN ACT

"To repeal sections 8366 and 8396, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1939; also sections 8367, 8369, 8378, 8397, 8410a, 8410b, and 8410c of an Act of the Sixty-third General Assembly, found at page 1194, Laws of Missouri, 1945, approved April 30, 1946; and sections 1, 2, 3, 5, and 9 of an Act of the Sixty-third General Assembly, found at page 1191, Laws of Missouri, 1945, approved June 19, 1945; also section 1 of an Act of the Sixty-third General Assembly, found at page 1222, Laws of Missouri, 1945, approved November 27, 1945; also sections 8368, 8369h and 8377, of an Act of the Sixty-fourth General Assembly, found at page 380, Volume I, Laws of Missouri, 1947, approved July 7, 1947; also section 5 of an Act of the Fiftieth General Assembly, found at page 526, Laws of Missouri, 1919, approved May 2, 1919; and section 5 of an Act of the Fiftieth General Assembly, found at page 530, Laws of Missouri, 1919, approved May 21, 1919, all relating to the regulation of motor vehicles and outboard motors, and to enact in lieu thereof twenty-three new sections relating to the same subject, to be known as sections 301.01, 301.02, 301.04, 301.06, 301.13, 301.17, 301.29, 301.32, 301.33, 301.34, 301.36, 301.37, 301.38, 301.39, 301.40, 301.41, 301.42, 301.43, 301.44, 301.45, 301.46, 301.48, and 301.52."

On February 11, 1950, I approved said Senate Bill No. 1110.

I wish to call attention to the following: In Section 301.39, page 15, of the printed bill as Truly Agreed To and Finally Passed, the word "to" in line 13, I believe, should be "shall".

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 4, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 49-50

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 4, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

E. E. Swain, Republican, Kirksville, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville, Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Newton Waples, Republican, Kahoka, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville, Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, Roland A. Zeigel, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 4, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 50

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 4, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

James Robert Garrison, Democrat, Warrensburg, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Central Missouri

State College, Warrensburg, Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, R. Lee Cooper, term expired.

Dewey P. Thatch, Republican, Clinton, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 4, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 51

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 4, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Richard L. Douglas, Republican, 1125 Krug Park Place, St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Northwest Missouri State College, Maryville, Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Wheaton Dawson, Democrat, Grant City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Northwest Missouri State College, Maryville, Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, J. V. Gaddy, term expired.

W. M. Harrison, Republican, Gallatin, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Northwest Missouri State College, Maryville, Missouri, State Department of Education,

for a term ending January 1, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, Joe M. Roberts, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 4, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 51-52

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 4, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Russell L. Dearmont, Democrat, 4954 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

E. K. Striegel, Democrat, Kennett, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, I. R. Kelso, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 4, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 52

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 4, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

C. H. Duvall, Democrat, Mountain Grove, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, Seth V. Conrad, term expired.

A. T. Bridges, Republican, Urbana, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, R. E. Burley, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 9, 1951

*From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 31-34**To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Sixty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Missouri:*

In compliance with Section 24, Article IV of the Missouri Constitution, I submit herewith the Executive Budget for the 1951-1953 biennium.

On page 1 will be found a statement of the General Revenue for the period commencing July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1951, inclu-

sive. This statement shows an estimated balance as of June 30, 1951, of \$30,384,624.16. From this amount should be deducted any emergency appropriations made by the 66th General Assembly for the remainder of the 1950-1951 fiscal year.

On pages 5 to 7, inclusive, are shown the receipts into the State Revenue Fund for the fiscal years 1946-1947, 1947-1948, 1948-1949, 1949-1950, and the estimated receipts for the 1950-1951 fiscal year. The estimated receipts into the State Revenue Fund for the 1951-1953 biennium indicate a total of \$228,905,205.00. From this amount should be deducted certain items, such as refunds, U. S. Flood Control Leases, National Forest Timber Sales, Sales of Court Reports and similar fees, in the sum of \$1,073,000.00, leaving a balance of \$227,832,205.00. If one-third of this amount is set aside for free public schools, and as has been done in previous years, \$75,944,068.33 must be deducted from the above \$227,832,205.00, which will leave \$151,888,136.67 plus the above deductible items in the sum of \$1,073,000.00, making a total of \$152,961,136.67, which amount represents the net estimated General Revenue receipts available for the 1951-1953 biennium, after said one-third has been deducted for free public schools.

On page 3 of the Budget is a summary of the requests from all State departments for appropriations for the 1951-1953 biennium. It will be seen from this summary that the requests from the General Revenue Fund total the sum of \$161,431,775.15.

In order to balance the Budget and keep the expenditures within the anticipated revenue, I have recommended appropriations for the 1951-1953 biennium from the General Revenue Fund in the sum of \$152,324,739.00, as appears on page 4 of the Budget. This amount of \$152,324,739.00 deducted from \$152,961,136.67 (Budget, page 7), will leave a balance of \$636,397.67 from the anticipated General Revenue for said biennium.

The foregoing recommended appropriations will leave a balanced Budget for the 1951-1953 biennium, if they are carried out, in the main, by the 66th General Assembly which has full authority to make such changes as its judgment may dictate.

On page 2 is shown a summary of appropriation bills as enacted by the 65th General Assembly for the 1949-1951 biennium and approved by the Governor.

On pages 8 to 10, inclusive, are shown the receipts from the

various State and Federal funds received by the State Treasurer for the fiscal years 1946-1947; 1947-1948; 1948-1949; 1949-1950, estimated receipts 1950-1951, and the estimated receipts for the 1951-1953 biennium.

On page 1 of the Budget will be found a statement showing total transfers from the General Revenue Fund into the Postwar Reserve Fund with expenditures for the fiscal years 1946-1947, 1947-1948, 1948-1949, also the outstanding obligations against this fund, leaving an unappropriated balance of \$7,824,587.89 which, together with an estimated unexpended balance of appropriations of \$402,000.00, will make a total estimated unobligated balance of \$8,226,587.89.

From this balance, I have recommended total appropriations of \$8,048,949.00, principally for Additions, Repairs and Replacements to present buildings, which amount also includes \$1,775,000.00 for the completion of the new State Office Building by adding five floors to the 8-story building as now designed.

I recommend that the 66th General Assembly transfer an additional amount of \$5,000,000.00 from the General Revenue Fund to the Postwar Reserve Fund, and should this additional transfer of \$5,000,000.00 be made by the General Assembly, I am further recommending additional appropriations, as follows:

For the rehabilitation and fire-proofing of Jesse Hall at the Missouri University, Columbia, \$1,250,000.00; For constructing wing of twelve stories to be added to the present designed new State Office Building, \$2,200,000.00; and for Additions, Repairs and Replacements to State Armories, \$200,000.00.

I have recommended as emergency appropriations from the General Revenue Fund to complete this fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, for National Defense, \$75,000.00; General Assembly (Contingent Fund), \$210,000.00; Division of Procurement, \$7,000.00; State Hospital No. 4 at Farmington, \$20,000.00; Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital at Columbia, \$40,000.00; Division of Health, \$50,000.00; Old Age Assistance, \$1,500,000.00; Aid to Dependent Children, \$1,250,000.00; Aid or Relief in Cases of Public Calamity, \$2,000,000.00; Administration for Division of Welfare, \$125,000.00; Penitentiary, \$497,950.00; Intermediate Reformatory at Algoa, \$117,500.00; Training School for Girls at Chillicothe, \$10,000.00; which, along with some other items set out in the Executive Budget, make a total of \$6,073,319.46. If the General Assembly ap-

appropriates the foregoing for emergency purposes, these amounts, along with the transfer of \$5,000,000.00 to the Post-war Reserve Fund, which I have recommended, would leave approximately \$20,000,000.00 in the General Revenue Fund, which I deem imperative that this amount be retained in the State Treasury as a workable balance.

A number of these requests for emergency appropriations have been caused by the increased cost of food and clothing as well as material and supplies at the State institutions.

Payments out of the appropriations for the welfare program have been running in excess of the pro rata amounts. At the present rate of expenditures, the appropriations will be exhausted before the beginning of the next fiscal period. It was my opinion that since the receipts for the last fiscal year were approximately \$12,000,000.00 more than was anticipated, I considered it the best policy to continue payments at the same level rather than to reduce individual payments for old age pensions, aid to dependent children, general relief and administration.

On August 16, 1950, there was transferred from the State Board of Cosmetology Fund to the General Revenue Fund \$17,080.36, as provided by law. This transfer has so depleted the funds of this agency that it has had to almost cease functioning. Therefore, I recommend that this amount be transferred from the General Revenue Fund back to the State Board of Cosmetology Fund in order that the board may operate efficiently.

Supporting data from departments and agencies, relative to requests for appropriations is on file with the Budget Office, and will be available for detailed study by the Appropriation Committees.

Section 24, Article IV of the Missouri Constitution provides that the Governor shall make recommendations for any laws necessary to supply revenue sufficient to meet the expenditures. However, in consideration of the fact that the State of Missouri is in a sound financial condition and the anticipated revenues should be sufficient to meet the expenditures during the ensuing biennium, with the exception of more money being required for the construction of the main and secondary highways, farm-to-market roads, and other necessary rural post roads, for which I am recommending a 2c per gallon tax increase on fuels used in motor vehicles, other recommendations at this time seem unnecessary.

I deem it advisable to call to the attention of the General Assembly that the only State bond obligation consists of the outstanding State of Missouri Road Bonds, which at the close of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1951, will amount to \$30,000,000.00. Fifteen million five hundred thousand dollars will become due in the 1951-1953 biennium, and also \$1,711,250.00 for interest on road bonds, making a total of \$17,211,250.00 for payment of bonds and interest.

However, we have what is known as an unfunded debt, as follows:

Under the provisions of Sections 10881-10882, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1939, as reenacted by Senate Bill No. 210 of the Sixty-third General Assembly, there is an unfunded debt consisting of Certificates of Indebtedness issued by the State of Missouri to the State Public School Fund amounting to \$3,159,000.00. Annual interest of \$187,040.00 on these Certificates of Indebtedness is paid by transfer from the State Interest Fund to the State School Moneys Fund for distribution to free public schools.

There are also Certificates of Indebtedness issued to the State Seminary Fund amounting to \$1,239,839.42. Annual interest of \$63,211.97 on these Certificates of Indebtedness is paid by transfer from the State Interest Fund to the State Seminary Moneys Fund to be appropriated for the maintenance of the University of Missouri, School of Mines and Metallurgy, and the James S. Rollins University scholarship.

The total of these two funds amounts to \$4,398,839.42.

A careful analysis of the facts and figures contained in this message and the Executive Budget reveals the necessity for economy in the expenditures of all State funds. It will be seen that requests from the General Revenue Fund have been reduced almost 6 per cent in order to keep the Budget in balance with total anticipated revenues available for the biennium and in no case should appropriations be made for a greater total than the anticipated revenue.

The financial condition will remain sound if the affairs of the State continue to be administered efficiently and economically. While our annual expenditures, compared with a decade ago, are increasing by alarming proportions, and this increase is a direct result of an increased demand of the people for services, including health and welfare, and from all other departments of

State government, the high cost of living, and the increased cost of all building material and supplies, appropriations should be made sufficient to take care of the requirements of our fast-growing State; but at the same time it will be necessary to keep appropriations within the income.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 15, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 53

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 15, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Lester E. Cox, 1366 East Elm, Springfield, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, Frank C. Mann, term expired.

J. A. Daggs, Memphis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, Allen McReynolds, term expired.

James S. Bush, 5125 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, Guy A. Thompson, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 15, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 54

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 15, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Jesse A. Mitchell, Republican, Ava, Missouri, as a member of the State Tax Commission, Department of Revenue, for a term ending January 23, 1956, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted

FORREST SMITH
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 53-54

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

H. B. Masterson, Kennett, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University of Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Mrs. Olive J. Decatur, 1229 Sherman, Springfield, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University of Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

David Trusty, 604 West 67th Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University of Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, Canby G. Lord, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 54

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Doctor Buford G. Hamilton, Richmond, Missouri, as Director of Health, Division of Health of the Department of Public Health and Welfare, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor; vice, Doctor R. M. James.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 55

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Elmo B. Hunter, 5424 Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for Kansas City, Missouri, for a term ending May 7, 1953, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Sheridan E. Farrell, resigned.

Albert F. Hillix, 450 West 51st Street, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for Kansas City, Missouri, for a term ending July 8, 1953, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Jacob L. Milligan, resigned.

George Fiske, 627 Greenway Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for Kansas City, Missouri, for a term ending October 14, 1950, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Hampton S. Chambers, removed by Governor May 2, 1950.

Kearney Wornall, 6200 Valley, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for Kansas City, Missouri, for a term ending October 13, 1951, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, R. Robert Conn, removed by Governor May 2, 1950.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 55-56

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Hari Statler Van Hoefen, architect, 7629 Wydown, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Registration for Architects and Professional Engineers, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1951, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, W. Oscar Mullgardt, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 56

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

John W. Oliver, Democrat, 848 West 57th Street, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member and Chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of Kansas City, Missouri,

for a term ending July 5, 1953, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Raymond A. Edlund, resigned.

Paul Van Osdol, Jr., Republican, 206 West 66th Street Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member and Secretary of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of Kansas City, Missouri, for a term ending July 5, 1953, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Harold Marshall, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 56

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Doctor Harold M. Plaster, Democrat, Joplin, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Chiropody, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 1, 1954, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 57

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

C. C. Nance, Democrat, Stockton, Missouri, as a member of the State Tax Commission, Department of Revenue, for a term commencing July 1, 1950 and ending January 23, 1954, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Charles A. Miller, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 57

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

W. E. Freeland, Republican, Branson, Missouri, as a member of the Industrial Commission of Missouri of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations to represent employers,

for a term ending July 1, 1956, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Ralph W. Atkeson, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 57-58

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Spencer H. Givens, Higginsville, Missouri, as Director of the Division of Workmen's Compensation, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, for a term ending July 1, 1954, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 58

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Charles C. Keith, Joplin, Missouri, as Director of the Division of Mine Inspection, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, for a term ending July 1, 1954, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 58

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Charles F. Lamkin, Jr., Democrat, 647 West 59th Street, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Education, Department of Education, for a term ending July 1, 1958, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 59

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Thomas M. Keyes, 615 E. 72nd Street, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Missouri State Board of Accountancy, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, A. H. Cuneo, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 59

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Doctor Vern Paul Grisham, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, as a member of the Missouri Dental Board, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a

term ending July 6, 1955, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 59-60

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Doctor T. J. McWay, 5915 Waterman Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Optometry, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1955, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Doctor J. Max Daniel, term expired.

Doctor George A. Winterer, 202 North 7th Street, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Optometry, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1955, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Doctor Dale P. Summers, Columbia, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Optometry, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1955, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

January 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 60

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Chas. W. Riley, Springfield, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Pharmacy, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 60-61

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Owen P. Clayton, Boonville, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Cosmetology, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term end-

ing July 25, 1954, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Frank J. Vanek, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 61

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Ellis Rucker, Democrat, Jefferson City, Missouri, as a trustee of the State Board of Training Schools, Division of Educational Institutions, Department of Corrections, for a term ending August 1, 1956, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Francis Smith, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 61

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Louis L. Duncan, 1406 Hedges, Independence, Missouri, as Director of the Division of Industrial Inspection, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, for a term ending August 1, 1954, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Lon N. Irwin, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,
FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 62

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Carl Winter, Eldon, Missouri, as a member of the Personnel Advisory Board, Personnel Division of the Department of Business and Administration, for a term ending July 31, 1956, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, L. C. Deason, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,
FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 62

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

M. R. Rowland, Caruthersville, Pemiscot County, Missouri, as a member of the Tennessee-Missouri Bridge Commission, Department of Business and Administration, in accordance with the provisions of Senate Bill No. 154 of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of Missouri, for a term ending August 5, 1955, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 62-63

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Carl L. Spaid, 31 W. Dartmouth Road, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Mediation, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, an employer of labor,

for a term ending October 25, 1952, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, Charles W. Boutin, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 63

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY
January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Nelle Morgan, 1509 West Truman Road, Independence, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Nurses, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1951, and until her successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Grace Frauens, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 63

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY
January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Paul A. Williams, Columbia, Missouri, as a member of the Missouri State Board of Accountancy, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending October 3, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, D. P. Williams, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 64

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

W. Ed. Jameson, Fulton, Missouri, as Director of the Department of Public Health and Welfare, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification or until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Samuel Marsh, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 64

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Oliver J. Steppig, 3929 Iowa Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Pharmacy, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending September 27, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 64-65

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

George Fiske, 627 Greenway Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for Kansas City, Missouri, for a term ending October 14, 1954,

and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 65

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Doctor Chas. R. Shale, Macon, Missouri, as a member of the Missouri Dental Board, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending five years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Doctor John C. Gordon, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 65

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Vance Julian, Clinton, Missouri, as Chairman and a member of the State Board of Mediation, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, for a term ending October 25, 1953, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 66

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Aloys P. Kaufmann, 1448 East Adelaide, St. Louis, Missouri, as a commissioner of the Bi-State Development Agency, Department of Business and Administration, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of Missouri, Laws of Missouri, 1949, p. 562, for a term ending November 10, 1955, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 66

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Mrs. Roger Smith, Centertown, Missouri, as a member of the State Library Advisory Board, State Department of Education, for a term of eight years and until her successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Mrs. J. Henry Patton, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 66-67

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Mrs. Emmett P. North, Jefferson City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Advisors for the Missouri School for the Blind, State Department of Education, for a term of four years from the time of her appointment and qualification and

until her successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Bernard H. Nordmann, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 67

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 16, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Henry McKay Cary, Carrollton, Missouri, as a member of the Public Service Commission, Department of Business and Administration, for a term beginning January 1, 1951 and ending April 15, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, John P. Randolph, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 18, 1951

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 101-102

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 18, 1951

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the 66th General Assembly:

In compliance with Section 25, Article IV, of the 1945 State Constitution, I submit for your immediate consideration re-

quests made by certain State departments and agencies for emergency appropriations, which appear necessary to carry out the provisions of the law for the remainder of the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1952.

I recommend the following emergency appropriations:

For Leeds Hospital at Kansas City—From the General Revenue Fund	\$92,489.25
For St. Louis Tuberculosis Hospital—From the General Revenue Fund	100,000.00
For State Hospital No. 1—From the General Revenue Fund:	
Personal Service	36,000.00
Operation	30,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$66,000.00
For State Hospital No. 2—From the General Revenue Fund:	
Operation	\$50,000.00
For State Hospital No. 3—From the General Revenue Fund:	
Operation	\$12,000.00
For State Hospital No. 3—From State Hospital No. 3 Fund:	
Operation	8,000.00
For State Hospital No. 4—From State Hospital No. 4 Fund:	
Personal Service	\$20,000.00
Operation	30,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$50,000.00
For Missouri State School—Marshall and Carrollton—From the Missouri State School Fund:	
Operation	\$20,000.00
For St. Louis State Hospital—From the General Revenue Fund:	
Operation	\$75,000.00
For Refunds from Leases of Flood Control Lands—From the General Revenue Fund . .	\$8,494.59

For Missouri School for the Blind—From that
portion of the State Revenue set apart for the
support of the free public schools:

Operation..... \$5,000.00

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 22, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 77

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 22, 1951

*To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Mis-
souri:*

I desire to hereby withdraw from your consideration the
name of Vance Julian, Clinton, Missouri, as Chairman and a
member of the State Board of Mediation, Department of Labor
and Industrial Relations.

Respectfully,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 23, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 95

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 23, 1951

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the 66th General
Assembly:*

I have the honor to inform you that the Clerk of the House
of Representatives of the United States, pursuant to an Act of
Congress entitled:

“An Act to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent de-

cennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress", approved June 18, 1929, as amended, has transmitted to me his certificate, attested by the Seal of the House of Representatives, showing that the State of Missouri shall be entitled in the Eighty-third Congress, and in each Congress thereafter until the taking effect of a reapportionment under said Act, as amended, or subsequent statute, to eleven Representatives in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. I have transmitted said certificate to the Secretary of State.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 31, 1951

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 194

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY
January 31, 1951

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the 66th General Assembly:

In compliance with Section 25, Article IV, of the 1945 State Constitution, I submit for your immediate consideration request made by the Senatorial Redistricting Commission for an emergency appropriation, which appears necessary to carry out the provisions of the law for the remainder of the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1951.

I recommend the following appropriation:

For the Senatorial Redistricting Commission, payable out of the General Revenue Fund, the sum of \$15,000.00 to pay the per diem of the members, salaries of the employees and operating expenses, as provided by law, as follows:

Personal service.....	\$12,000.00
Operation.....	3,000.00

Totals.....\$15,000.00

Respectfully submitted,
FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 1, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 118

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 1, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Delos C. Johns, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri, as a commissioner of the Bi-State Development Agency, Department of Business and Administration in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of Missouri, Laws of Missouri, 1949, p. 562, for a term ending November 10, 1954, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Chester C. Davis, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 2, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 119

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 2, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Powell B. McHaney, 2 Ridgemoor Drive, Clayton, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending

January 1, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, Roscoe Anderson, deceased.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 7, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 131-132

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 7, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

Chas. R. Layland, Democrat, 904 Red Road, Independence, Missouri, as a member and Chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners for Jackson County, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Russell W. Gabriel, term expired.

A. E. Garvin, Republican, 10110 East 65th Street, Raytown, Missouri, as a member and Secretary of the Board of Election Commissioners for Jackson County, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, John W. Mitchell, term expired.

Leo N. Walker, Democrat, 11518 Winner Road, Independence, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for Jackson County, Missouri, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Fred Redford, term expired.

Harvey Roney, Republican, 11514 Winner Road, Independence, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for Jackson County, Missouri, for a term ending four

years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 7, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 132

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 7, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office made in vacation of the General Assembly:

John D. Fels, Republican, 200 North Taylor Avenue, Kirkwood, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Probation and Parole, Department of Corrections, for a term ending July 1, 1956, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, J. O. Dotson, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 23, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 249

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 23, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Leo J. Hennessey, Democrat, 5821 Mimika Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of St. Louis, Missouri, for a term ending July 5, 1953, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Harry Schendel, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 27, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 252-253

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 27, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Daniel C. Rogers, Fayette, Missouri, as Chairman and a member of the State Board of Mediation, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, for a term ending three years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Vance Julian, term expired and resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 26, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 360

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 26, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

George E. Quick, 7257 Greenway Avenue, University City, Missouri, as a member of the State Advisory Council to the Division of Health on the official State plan for the construction of hospital and health center facilities, for a term ending two years from the time of his appointment and confirmation; vice, Ray F. McCarthy, term expired.

Doctor Walther L. Brandon, Poplar Bluff, Missouri, as a member of the State Advisory Council to the Division of Health on the official State plan for the construction of hospital and health center facilities, for a term ending two years from the time of his appointment and confirmation; vice, Doctor Emmett F. Hctor, term expired.

John R. Smiley, Liberty, Missouri, as a member of the State Advisory Council to the Division of Health on the official State plan for the construction of hospital and health center facilities, for a term ending two years from the time of his appointment and confirmation; vice, Nelle Morgan, term expired.

Percy Houston, Marshall, Missouri, as a member of the State Advisory Council to the Division of Health on the official State plan for the construction to [of] hospital and health center facilities, for a term ending two years from the time of his appointment and confirmation; vice, O. V. Jackson, term expired.

Doctor R. S. Minton, 705 Corby Building, St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the State Advisory Council to the Division of Health on the official State plan for the construction of hospital and health center facilities, for a term ending two years from the time of his appointment and confirmation; vice, Everett Johns, term expired.

L. O. Wallis, R.F.D. No. 5, Springfield, Missouri, as a member of the State Advisory Council to the Division of Health on the official State plan for the construction of hospital and health center facilities, for a term ending two years from the time of his appointment and confirmation; vice, reappointment.

Mrs. Paul Palmer, Ethlyn, Lincoln County, Missouri, as a member of the State Advisory Council to the Division of Health on the official State plan for the construction of hospital and health center facilities, for a term ending two years from the time of her appointment and confirmation; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 28, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 377

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 28, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Harris D. Rodgers, Democrat, Benton, Missouri, as a member of the State Highway Commission, Department of Highways, for a term ending March 29, 1957, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 28, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 377

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 28, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

J. Frank Hensley, Fulton, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Advisors for the Missouri School for the Deaf, State Department of Education, for a term ending March 28, 1955, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Doctor D. P. Dyer, Sedalia, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Advisors for the Missouri School for the Deaf, State Department of Education, for a term ending March 28, 1955, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 18, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 498

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 18, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Charles L. Henson, Springfield, Missouri, as a member of the Public Service Commission, Department of Business and

Administration, for a term ending April 15, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 18, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 498

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 18, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Curtis Logan, Rolla, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Soldiers' Home at St. James, Missouri, Division of Welfare, Department of Public Health and Welfare, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Earl E. Young, term expired.

Elmer Snyder, Cuba, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Soldiers' Home at St. James, Missouri, Division of Welfare, Department of Public Health and Welfare, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Leo W. Higley, term expired.

W. W. Jackson, St. James, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Soldiers' Home at St. James, Missouri, Division of Welfare, Department of Public Health and Welfare, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 30, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 595

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 30, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Andrew E. McInerney, 137 North Lawn, Kansas City, Missouri, as the Grain Warehouse Commissioner for the State of Missouri, Department of Agriculture, for a term ending April 30, 1955, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 8, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 652

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

May 8, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I return to you Senate Bill No. 78, entitled:

"AN ACT

"Providing for the supervision and regulation of the business of making consumer credit loans, as defined, of money, credit, goods, or things in action, and providing penalties for violation; containing an emergency clause."

On May 8, 1951, I approved said Senate Bill No. 78.

In signing Senate Bills Nos. 78 and 79, I realize they are not perfect; however, I believe the necessity of, and the public

demands for, some regulatory measure to curb small loan sharks and to protect the unfortunate victims will greatly outnumber imperfections in these bills.

Several months ago, a St. Louis newspaper in bold headlines called attention to 35,000 unfortunate citizens of St. Louis being gouged by small loan sharks. The State of Missouri should and must give protection to these people plus many thousand other citizens who, by adversity, are forced to pay extortionate interest rates when in desperate financial need.

After these bills have been given a working trial, if perchance some banks or other money lenders should prove by their actions that the interest rates are too high, then I hope the next legislature will correct these defects.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 8, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 653

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

May 8, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I return to you Senate Bill No. 79, entitled:

“AN ACT

“Amending Chapter 408 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1949, relating to interest, by adding five new sections to be known as Sections 408.031, 408.032, 408.033, 408.034 and 408.035; providing for maximum interest on certain loans; providing requirements for making and collecting certain of such loans; regulating advertising; providing for the verification of the correctness of interest charges by the Commissioner of Finance; providing penalties; restricting the amount of indebtedness on which such interest may be imposed; and defining the purchase of wages, salaries, commissions or other compensation as a loan for the purpose of said Chapter 408 and

any act regulating loans or punishing usury and subject to said Chapter 408."

On May 8, 1951, I approved said Senate Bill No. 79.

In signing Senate Bills Nos. 78 and 79, I realize they are not perfect; however, I believe the necessity of, and the public demands for, some regulatory measure to curb small loan sharks and to protect the unfortunate victims will greatly outnumber imperfections in these bills.

Several months ago, a St. Louis newspaper in bold headlines called attention to 35,000 unfortunate citizens of St. Louis being gouged by small loan sharks. The State of Missouri should and must give protection to these people plus many thousand other citizens who, by adversity, are forced to pay extortionate interest rates when in desperate financial need.

After these bills have been given a working trial, if perchance some banks or other money lenders should prove by their actions that the interest rates are too high, then I hope the next legislature will correct these defects.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MAY 14, 1951

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 894

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

May 14, 1951

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the 66th General Assembly:

In compliance with Section 25, Article IV, of the 1945 State Constitution, I submit for your immediate consideration request made by the Board of Regents of the Northwest Missouri State College for an emergency appropriation, which is made necessary by reason of a recent explosion which practically demolished a Dormitory Building and contents at the College, and creates an emergency within the meaning of the State Constitution.

I recommend the following appropriation:

For the constructing and equipping of a new Dormitory Building, payable out of the Postwar Reserve Fund, the sum of \$800,000.00.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MAY 16, 1951

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 952-958

In my message to the General Assembly, delivered on January 3, 1951, I made this statement and recommendation:

“TRUCKS AND BUSES

“Civilization has always followed transportation. Transportation today is geared on rubber. Rubber transportation in the form of trucks and buses is carrying more people and merchandise year by year. This industry is no longer an infant. No longer is it necessary for government to pamper it. It is now a full-grown business, able to take its place in our transportation economy. It can now walk alone. It is now self-sustaining and as such it wants to pay its proportionate part of the cost of government if given a chance.

“Missouri bus and truck laws were passed in the twenties. When this form of transportation was in its infancy, an out-of-state truck was practically unknown. It needed special protection and help then.

“Compare the trucks in both size and speed today with trucks twenty-five years ago when the present bus and truck laws were written. It is now so large you no longer recognize it to be the same business.

“Buses and trucks are ‘musts’ in our present-day economy and will play a more important part in our economy of tomorrow. Should another world war come, and if so, part of it might be fought on our soil, then buses and trucks will play an even more important part in transportation. To do so they must have hard surfaced roads over which to travel.

"This transportation giant has grown big and strong because Missourians through bond money were able to construct a great system of highways traversing this State in all directions. This great system of highways has been almost a free roadbed for buses and trucks and much of the present-day damage to our road system is directly traceable to fast-moving and overloaded trucks.

"I am urging this session of the General Assembly to rewrite the present antiquated and ambiguous bus and truck law to enable this type of transportation to pay a more just and equitable share of our highway costs and to provide more teeth in the enforcement of law violations."

More than half the callers in my office in the last two months have asked me two questions:

What has caused the much needed highway legislation to bog down?

Who is running the State of Missouri—the people, or the selfish interests?

Each day's delay increases the growing need for rewriting the present antiquated, ambiguous, and outmoded bus and truck laws. We have now come to the time when we must stand up and be counted on this issue. We can no longer avoid a showdown. This legislature is either for or against fair and progressive bus and truck legislation.

It would be repetitious for me in this message to endeavor to enumerate all the impelling reasons for, and significant facts warranting, immediate legislative action on this matter. Indeed most of them are already within the knowledge of each member of this body. There are, however, some highly important factors which I feel I should emphasize at this time and which you should consider in connection with the vitally needed highway and truck legislation now before this General Assembly.

Before this legislature convened, I requested representatives from the State Highway Department, the Public Service Commission, and the State Highway Patrol to meet and draft a bill or bills that would be fair to both the State and the trucking industry of Missouri. I knew of no other departments better qualified by training and experience than these, since the regulation and enforcement of these laws are their responsibility.

Representatives from these departments have discussed the need for such legislation in their regional and national associational meetings. They have listened to representatives from other states tell about their highway and trucking problems, how they were improved, solved, or corrected.

From the thinking of the representatives of these State departments came House Bills Nos. 180, 181, 182 and 183.

Briefly, this proposed legislation would provide funds to enable the State Highway Department to maintain and extend our present major highway system, more than half of which is between twenty and twenty-five years of age. Those highways were not built to withstand the tremendous pounding they get today from the big heavy trucks. This legislation would also enable the Highway Department to add many miles to our important supplementary or farm-to-market road system.

Furthermore, this program was designed to equalize fairly and proportionately the cost of our highway program between those classes of vehicles using the roads. As our laws now stand, the passenger car operator is paying on the ton-mile rate basis four times as much as is being paid by the truck operator toward the support of our highways.

Our bipartisan State Highway Commission has surveyed the needs of our highway system in this State. As a result of that highway study, the Commission estimates that a minimum of \$25,600,000 will be needed each year over a ten-year period to adequately maintain and extend our present major highway system. That survey was made in 1947. They have not had the money, however, to come anyways near spending that amount on our roads.

According to the figures furnished me by the State Highway Department, the total amount of construction of all types and descriptions on the major system during 1947 amounted to only \$10,755,527. In 1949, \$16,928,211 was spent. In 1949, the amount spent was \$18,329,268. In 1950, only last year, the total expenditure for construction on the major system dropped to \$11,586,178.

I am confident that you members of this General Assembly are fully cognizant of what has been happening. Our annual maintenance costs have been increasing with the result that the amount available for construction has been decreasing. That will continue in the future so far as our major system is con-

cerned. The rest of the highways of Missouri are deteriorating correspondingly.

The failure to enact this meritorious legislative program is not my responsibility. This responsibility rests squarely upon your shoulders.

The people of Missouri expect the members of this legislature to provide the much needed additional revenue for our highways. The people also expect you to rewrite the bus and truck law so as to make the huge boxcar trucks that are fast pounding our highways to pieces pay their proportionate cost of both maintenance and new construction.

This legislation is a must in the thinking of all Missourians who are interested in the advancement and welfare of our State. This legislation should not, and must not, be regarded as political. There is no such thing as a Democratic highway or a Republican highway. I am urging members of both political parties to rise above partisanship in this dark hour of crisis in Missouri's road program.

I urge each member to have in mind only that legislation which will be most beneficial to most Missourians without working undue burden on any other citizen or group.

The now well established Maryland tests have proven conclusively that the larger the truck and the heavier the load, the greater the damage to the highway surface.

We don't need to go to Maryland to have these facts brought home to us. We have our own example here in Missouri to prove that the heavy trucks are destroying our highways.

Again I want to call to your attention a report from the State Highway Department comparing two of our major highways in Phelps County. These two sections of highway were built at the same time and over similar terrain. The maintenance over a seventeen-year period on a section of Highway No. 63, north of Rolla, has been \$56 a mile per year. The other section is east of Rolla, on Highway No. 66, over which there is an almost constant flow of trucks. The average maintenance cost per mile per year there is more than \$900. It has been necessary to resurface that section of Highway No. 66. There is very little truck traffic on Highway No. 63. These facts show that maintenance costs on Highway No. 66 were eighteen times the cost of maintaining route No. 63 on a per mile per year basis.

Lou E. Holland of Kansas City, upon his reelection as president of the American Automobile Association at its 48th annual convention in New York City last fall, said in his inaugural address:

"Construction of a defense highway system has lagged to such a point that American roads are now in worse condition than at the beginning of World War II."

Mr. Holland also criticized the trucking industry for practices causing severe harm to the country's highways.

The big trucks today weigh ten times more than the average sedan. According to the Oregon State Highway Department, these big trucks are inflicting approximately twenty times as much punishment on the public roads as is being done by passenger cars.

Since 1930, when some of our major highways were new, the number of passenger cars today has increased 40%. The number of trucks, however, has increased 165—or more than four times as much as the passenger cars.

The weight of these trucks has gone up in proportion to the increase in the number of trucks. In 1942, three out of every one thousand tractor-truck combinations had a gross weight of 40,000 pounds or more. In 1950, only last year, there were 321 out of every 1,000 trucks of this type carrying a gross weight of 40,000 pounds or more.

Without our great highway system, which was built with bond money, today's great army of trucks would not have been able to establish the highly lucrative and profitable business they now enjoy. Neither would we have an active truck lobby working hard in our legislative corridors to retard Missouri's march of progress.

House Bill No. 182, as originally written, included truck fees believed to be eminently fair and just to all vehicles. These rates were figured upon a ton-mile travel basis. Under this plan the big heavy trucks would be paying at the same ton-mile rate as those driving passenger cars.

There are very few of the heavy boxcar trucks that are even owned and licensed in Missouri. In the majority of the cases the owner lives in a distant state and the only interest he has in Missouri is to use our highways without cost to transport heavy loads from one state across Missouri to another.

Too many truck owners are disregarding our weight laws thereby damaging and destroying our highways. As proof of this assertion the State Highway Patrol made 2,398 arrests for overweight trucks during the first four months of this year.

Only two months ago the patrol stopped a truck at Mexico, Missouri, carrying an overweight of 34,275 pounds. The legal load for that truck was 54,425 pounds. When weighed by the patrol the truck weight totaled 88,700 pounds or more than 44 tons. It required two additional trucks just to carry the overweight load alone. The patrol apprehended this driver after he had traveled our Highway 22, a black top road, in trying to avoid the weight station at Kingdom City and had already traveled more than two-thirds of the way across the State.

There is no way to measure the tremendous and serious damage done to our highway system by this veritable steel plant on wheels in traveling between Kansas City and Mexico. If this truck had completed its trip across the State without being apprehended it is very likely that this overweight load would have netted its company a very tidy profit over and above that received for the legal load.

This legislature must, and the people of the State demand, that profit be taken out of these law violating overloads. Furthermore, fines for such violators must be more in proportion to the damage these trucks are doing to our roads and sufficiently large to discourage such violations. I am not too sure that an added jail sentence wouldn't enlist the aid of the drivers in refusing to take out overloaded trucks on our highways.

There is no way of estimating accurately the total amount of damage done to our highways or the total number of such overweight trucks operating daily. Many heavily loaded trucks are escaping apprehension. The destruction of our highways by the huge trucks makes it more difficult for Missouri owners of small trucks and passenger vehicles to operate safely and economically.

I can think of no greater memorial to two of your very own members—one from the House and one from the Senate, both victims of highway accidents—than to pass this much needed legislation. In so doing, you will be saving our highways from destruction and insuring legislation to provide ample funds for the proper maintenance of our highway system. If this is done, driving on our highways will be much safer for all.

There were 888 traffic fatalities on our Missouri highways last year. The death toll during the first four months of this year has already reached the staggering figure of 265 persons killed. This compares with 241 traffic deaths during the same four months in 1950. Accidents on Highway No. 66 have already claimed the lives of many times more soldiers stationed at Fort Leonard Wood than have been injured in the training field at that army center. There have been 11 Fort Leonard Wood soldiers killed and 138 seriously injured in accidents on Highway No. 66 between St. Louis and Springfield. I ask you to stop and compare this tragic death toll with the record of deaths and injuries on the military reservation at Fort Leonard Wood itself. Brig. Gen. Sam D. Sturgis, Jr., told me only yesterday that there had been only one death in the four accidents of any consequence inside the Fort Leonard Wood training area.

As members of the legislature, could you be shirking your duty as a sworn official by failing or refusing to enact needed legislation looking toward safer driving for all motorists traveling in Missouri.

House Bill No. 182, as originally written, placed the same fee on common carriers as on the private haulers in the heavier group. Why not? They travel the same highway. They carry the same tonnage. They make the same speed. Consequently, the damage to the highway is the same.

I therefore recommend that the fees on these two classes of carriers not be separated.

The local license under our present law has proven to be one of the biggest means of defrauding the State. Just recently, officials in both Illinois and Ohio found several trucks operating in those states with only local Missouri licenses, taking full advantage of the reciprocal agreements which function chiefly to the advantage of the truck operator.

Recently a truck check was made by Illinois officials assisted by our own State officers. It was discovered that some Missouri trucks were illegally operating on improper licenses. Immediately afterward truck operators flocked into the Public Service Commission offices to pay many thousands of dollars they owed for proper licenses but which they have not been paying.

The need for rewriting bus and truck laws is recognized throughout the nation. The legislatures in many of our sister states have already acted wisely and well. According to press

reports, just last week the senate in Illinois, our neighbor to the east, almost unanimously adopted a new truck law, increasing truck fees in that state over \$28 million dollars. Compare this, if you will, to the paltry sum of only \$8 million dollars that H. B. 182 asked truck operators in Missouri to pay, as their fair share of the maintenance costs of our highways.

I cannot believe the legislature in Illinois is more progressive or has a greater interest in the progress of its state than the legislature here in Missouri. I believe the truckers in Illinois like many Missouri truckers realize the safest and cheapest investment and the greatest future to their business is in a highway system well improved and maintained.

I would also like to call your attention to what the General Assembly in the state of New York has done. In that state, the bill was enacted and signed by the Governor increasing fees on the trucks of that state \$20 million dollars to finance a highway program there.

The many Missouri truckers who have been in my office and who have written me letters have convinced me that most of the bus and truck operators in Missouri are willing and want to pay their proportionate cost of Missouri highways. Furthermore, they say they are not in accord with the obstructionist tactics of the lobbyists now so active in our legislative corridors.

This General Assembly will decide and you cannot escape the responsibility as to whether Missouri will continue to grow and progress under modern truck legislation or whether she will retrograde and become one of the backward states in our Union.

That decision is yours.

Are you going to hearken to the needs of your State or will you be lulled into apathy by the lullaby of the sour notes of the selfish interests.

The program as outlined in House Bills Nos. 180-181-182 and 183 is based upon sound and practical business thinking and careful planning. These bills provide for a pay-as-we-go program of highway financing. In so doing, the taxpayers of Missouri will be saved many, many millions of dollars in interest and bond fees.

There is no middle ground in this fight to preserve our vital highway system. This legislature must vote either to provide our Highway Department with the necessary funds so badly

needed or else line up with those who will destroy our highways for their very own selfish purposes.

This legislation is so important and urgent that I again ask that an emergency clause be included in H. B. No. 180.

In conclusion, I would like to quote from Matthew, sixth chapter, the twenty-fourth verse: "No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other, or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other."

The welfare of Missouri must be preserved and protected. The need has been established. Your vote will definitely prove who is your master—the welfare of Missouri or lobbyists and selfish interests.

[FORREST SMITH]

TO THE SENATE

MAY 28, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 793

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

May 28, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

James A. Finch, Jr., 1222 Hillcrest, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1953, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, John H. Wolpers, deceased.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 6, 1951

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1135

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

June 6, 1951

*To the House of Representatives of the 66th General Assembly
of the State of Missouri:*

I return to you House Bill No. 248, entitled:

"AN ACT

"To authorize the director of the state department of public health and welfare to convey certain lands, buildings and equipment to Pulaski County; with an emergency clause."

On June 6, 1951, I approved said House Bill No. 248.

In returning House Bill No. 248 with my approval, I call attention to the fact that the emergency clause failed of adoption in the Senate.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 6, 1951

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1136

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

June 6, 1951

*To the House of Representatives of the 66th General Assembly
of the State of Missouri:*

I return to you House Bill No. 17, entitled:

"AN ACT

"Providing for the commissioner of agriculture to apply for return of the assets of the Missouri Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, with an emergency clause."

On June 6, 1951, I approved said House Bill No. 17.

In returning House Bill No. 17 with my approval, I call attention to the fact that the emergency clause failed of adoption in the Senate.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 30, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1152

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

June 30, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Doctor Angelo George, 5326 Southwest Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Optometry, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending five years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, Doctor Joseph Little, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 30, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1152

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

June 30, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Oren J. Lamb, Republican, Macon, Missouri, as a trustee of the State Board of Training Schools, Division of Educational Institutions, Department of Corrections, for a term ending July 1, 1957, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 30, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1153

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

June 30, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Doctor Edwin C. White, Democrat, 3232 Euclid, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 1, 1955, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice reappointment.

Doctor William J. Shaw, Republican, Fayette, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 1, 1955, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Doctor Howard B. Goodrich, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 30, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1153

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

June 30, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Herbert Van Fleet, Republican, 417 North Wall, Joplin, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Education, Department of Education, for a term ending eight years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Clarence H. Havens, Jr., term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JULY 6, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1154

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

July 6, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Doctor George B. Clark, Democrat, 706 Ambassador Building, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Chiropody, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 1, 1955, and

until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JULY 6, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1154

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

July 6, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Nelson B. Tinnin, Hornersville, Missouri, as a member of the State Soil Districts Commission, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1954, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JULY 6, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1155

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

July 6, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Sister M. Geraldine Kulleck, 6420 Clayton Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Examiners and

Registrars of Nurses, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1954, and until her successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Doctor William C. Weinsberg, 3451 Halliday Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Nurses, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1954, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Nelle Morgan, 1509 West Truman Road, Independence, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Nurses, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1954, and until her successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Ophelia Mae Perkins, Springfield, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Nurses, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1954, and until her successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JULY 10, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1155-1156

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

July 10, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

W. Birch Hunt, Columbia, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Pharmacy, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending five years

from his appointment and qualification and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Clarence F. Wernel, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JULY 10, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1156

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

July 10, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Walter E. Braeckel, 7736 Gisler, Richmond Heights, Missouri, as a member of the Missouri State Board of Accountancy, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending five years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, John O. Price, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JULY 13, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1179

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

July 13, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Frank Beard, professional engineer, Kahoka, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Registration for Architects and Professional Engineers, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1957, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Hari Statler Van Hoefen, architect, 7629 Wydown, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Registration for Architects and Professional Engineers, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending July 6, 1957, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

JULY 27, 1951

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1495-1497

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

July 27, 1951

To the Secretary of State of the State of Missouri:

Sir:

I hand you herewith Amended Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bills No. 22, 49, 56 and 114, entitled:

“AN ACT

“To repeal sections 302.010, 302.020, 302.030, 302.040, 302.050, 302.060, 302.070, 302.090, 302.100, 302.130, 302.140, 302.170, 302.180, 302.210, 302.220, 302.230, 302.240, 302.270, 302.280, 302.290, 302.300, 302.310, 302.320, and 302.330, RSMo 1949, relating to the licensing of persons operating motor vehicles upon the public highways of this state and to enact in lieu thereof, new sections relating to the same subject, and providing for the examination of persons operating motor vehicles upon the public highways of this state, providing for the suspension and revocation of chauffeur's and motor vehicle

operator's licenses, by magistrate, circuit courts and other courts, and by the state supervisor of motor vehicle registration, defining certain terms, prescribing penalties for the violation of this act, and providing for an effective date."

On July 27, 1951, I approved said Amended Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bills No. 22, 49, 56 and 114.

Generally speaking, the purposes and objectives of this bill are (1) to license only those individuals who are qualified and competent to operate motor vehicles and (2) to revoke or suspend the license of operators or chauffeurs whose acts have manifested their incompetency or disqualifications.

With respect to the first objective of this bill, and until it has been subjected to a fair and reasonable test, I could raise no substantial objection. Indeed, my approval of this legislation is based upon the theory that this aspect of the matter outweighs any objectionable features which can, and I hope will, be corrected at an early date.

In connection with the second objective mentioned above, however, and if the assumption can properly be made that revocation or suspension of operators' and chauffeurs' license, or the threat thereof, are deterrents to traffic and criminal law violations, it is my opinion that our existing laws have been weakened in some instances.

As I understand our present statutes, designated courts of this State now have the power to revoke or suspend licenses for the conviction of offenses committed under our present chauffeurs' and drivers' license law and under our laws pertaining to the operation of motor vehicles. This, I further understand, applies to first offenders if the court so decides. Other courts may recommend and the Director of Revenue may revoke or suspend licenses for such violations.

I am told that the major portion of the revocations and suspensions under the above powers are based upon convictions of careless or reckless driving. Under Sections 302.225, 302.270, and 302.280 of this bill, no license can be suspended or revoked until the offender is *three times* convicted of careless or reckless driving within a period of *two* years. In effect, this provides that, no matter how aggravated the offense may be, how fast or how carelessly he may have been driving, a reckless or careless operator or chauffeur may rest assured that no sus-

pension or revocation can take place until his *third* such offense in *two* years unless he *wantonly* and recklessly causes the death or personal injury of another or *serious* property damage. And, even upon the third such conviction within two years, the question presents itself as to whether the license should be *revoked* for one year or whether it should be *suspended* for a period of one year or less. The provisions with respect to each are almost identical. A violator of traffic laws may not have his license suspended until he is five times convicted within one year.

Although many provisions of the above sections are definite improvements, it is my firm conviction that any weakening of the powers of revocation or suspension of the above nature would not be consistent with the interests of the driving public who depend, for their very lives at times, upon the competency and care of the operators and chauffeurs of fast moving and powerful motor vehicles.

I am advised that our present statutes are construed to require that the operator (or chauffeur) of a motor vehicle while in use as a public or common carrier of persons or property must not be under the age of twenty-one years. This bill, I believe, lowers that age to eighteen years. Again, instead of strengthening our driving laws, this appears to be a relaxation.

With no intention of presenting a full analysis of this act, I should note that it is not clear just what is the age requirement of the drivers of our school buses in whose hands are entrusted the lives of our children. Section 302.040 says that they must be licensed as chauffeurs. Section 302.060 says that the Director shall not issue a chauffeur's license to anyone younger than eighteen years. Nevertheless, Section 302.070 says that a person who is not less than sixteen years of age may operate a school bus if not more than ten pupils are riding the bus. This ambiguity might well receive future attention.

In my message to the General Assembly at the beginning of this session, I said, "I realize no legislation, however strict, can or will stop all accidents. Safety legislation applicable to modern day travel, plus better and safer highways, will help prevent and will be a more important factor toward stopping the needless killing and crippling of our citizens." While this substitute bill is a good step in the right direction, our problem has not been entirely solved. I hope that the above ambiguities

or other defects of this bill will be corrected by the General Assembly as soon as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

AUGUST 1, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1179

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

August 1, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Nick Reidy, 4600 Carrie Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Louis, Missouri, for a term ending March 8, 1953, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, William L. Holzhausen, deceased.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

AUGUST 13, 1851

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1180

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

August 13, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

S. P. Reynolds, Caruthersville, Pemiscot County, Mis-

souri, as a member of the Tennessee-Missouri Bridge Commission, Department of Business and Administration, for a term ending August 5, 1956, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

SEPTEMBER 4, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1202

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

September 4, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Ralph W. Hammond, Director of Civil Defense, Division of Civil Defense, in accordance with the provisions of Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 66 of the Sixty-sixth General Assembly of Missouri, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

SEPTEMBER 18, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1212

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

September 18, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Sam B. Cook, Jefferson City, Missouri, as a member of the State Advisory Council to the Division of Health on the official State plan for the construction of hospital and health center facilities, for a term ending two years from the time of his appointment and confirmation; vice, O. V. Jackson, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

SEPTEMBER 19, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1212

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

September 19, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

On July 6, 1951, I reappointed Doctor George B. Clark, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Chiropody, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education. Doctor Clark has advised me that he is unable to continue to serve on this Board; therefore, I wish to withdraw from your consideration the name of Doctor George B. Clark and submit to you the following appointment, subject to the consent and approval of the Senate:

Doctor J. W. Stormont, 506 Olive Street, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Chiropody, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending four years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Doctor George B. Clark, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

SEPTEMBER 25, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1238

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

September 25, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

On July 6, 1951, I reappointed Doctor William C. Weinsberg, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Nurses, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education. I wish to withdraw from your consideration the name of Doctor William C. Weinsberg and submit to you the following appointment, subject to the consent and approval of the Senate:

Doctor Paul Murphy, 3842 Flora Place, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Nurses, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending three years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Doctor William C. Weinsberg, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

OCTOBER 18, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1316

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

October 18, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Kearney Wornall, 6200 Valley, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for Kansas City, Missouri, for a term ending October 18, 1955, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OCTOBER 23, 1951

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1582-1585

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Sixty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

In my inaugural address on January 10, 1949, I stated:

"The financial structure of the State government is now sound. We start this new administration with a balance in the State Treasury after all obligations have been met. It will take courage by you to see that pressure groups do not dissipate this balance. Economy must always be our watch-word."

In my message to the 66th General Assembly on January 3, 1951, I stated:

"I am glad to report to you that the State of Missouri is in a sound financial condition. Your State has lived within its budget the past biennium. No additional taxes in the general revenue fund will be needed for the next biennium. There will be no need to curtail any of the present governmental services now being furnished to Missouri citizens."

The increased balance in the State's general revenue fund during the past year shows that the State is collecting more revenue than it needs to give to Missouri citizens a courteous, efficient, economical, and honest administration.

Missourians, like all others in this great nation of ours, have been enjoying a period of sustained prosperity. This is true of all walks of life. As a result our State's income has reached an unprecedented and all-time high. Thus our State Treasury has a sizable surplus over and above our needs as appropriated by the General Assembly.

It is only natural that when we have more than we need to carry out the various activities it is a temptation to try to spend more and more each year. A big surplus is an open invitation to ask for more than is needed.

Such a situation does not make for economical and efficient operation of government.

If there ever was a time in our history when government should be looking out for the welfare of the taxpayer it is now. It is doubly important to do so at the State level at this time in face of the announcement that we are going to have to pay more Federal taxes to provide for vital defense preparations.

The time has come, however, when thought should be, and must be, given to the people of Missouri. The tax burden must not be allowed to become so burdensome as to affect adversely the livelihood of the family in the home.

It was never intended that our State should take in more than it needs to carry out its essential functions and services. Of course, more and more demands for additional services have been made upon government. Any new service required of your government must be paid for out of the tax money you pay. No government service is free.

Accordingly, I am recommending to the General Assembly a plan of tax reduction which authorities on finance, both in and out of state government, agree is sound and desirable.

This plan permits the reduction in taxes while leaving the State with a \$20 million working balance which could be used in the event of an emergency. This can be accomplished without reducing the traditional one-third of the State's general revenue which is given to public schools.

Furthermore, the plan does not prevent the General Assembly from making any appropriations necessary to meet State needs. In this latter respect, it merely relates them more closely than at present to the amount of tax collected, and this is highly desirable.

In brief, this plan of tax reduction consists of simply determining how much the State has accumulated in general revenue reserves *over and above its needs*, including an adequate working balance and cushion against emergencies; then, using the excess, less a deduction of one-third for public schools, to reduce taxes.

Here are the steps involved in the plan:

1. The free cash balance in the general revenue fund at the end of the fiscal year would be determined.

2. The excess over the amount determined as a desirable working balance and cushion against emergencies would be determined. In the suggested bill I am submitting, I am placing this working balance and cushion at \$20 million, which appears at this time to be wholly adequate.

3. The legislature would transfer one-third of the above-mentioned excess to the State School Moneys Fund.

4. The percentage that the remaining excess is of the officially estimated income tax receipts for the year beginning July 1 would be determined.

5. Income taxpayers would be permitted the following March to reduce their payments by the percentage determined above.

Applying the foregoing steps to the State's present financial situation, the plan would work as follows:

The free cash balance in the general revenue fund on June 30, 1951, was approximately \$31,500,000. This allows for obligations that are still outstanding and for the transfer of \$5 million to the post-war reserve fund as is proposed in a pending bill.

An allowance of \$20,000,000 would be made as a working balance and cushion against emergencies.

This leaves an excess of \$11,500,000. Of this amount one-third, or approximately \$3,800,000, would be transferred to the State School Moneys Fund, leaving \$7,700,000 for tax reduction.

During this fiscal year the yield which the State will receive from the income tax is \$24,000,000, according to official budget estimates. The \$7,700,000 available for tax reduction is 32 per cent of \$24,000,000.

Thus, income taxes could be reduced 32 per cent.

For ease of computation this should probably be placed at the next lowest figure divisible by five. The reduction in this case would be an even 30 per cent.

Under my proposal, next March the taxpayer would figure his income tax in the normal way. Then he would deduct 30 per cent to determine the amount due to the State. As men-

tioned earlier, this percentage would be reduced if appropriations reducing reserves are found to be necessary by the General Assembly.

The plan has numerous advantages, but the following four stand out:

1. The State would be assured sufficient reserve for operation even if a recession should occur. At all times there would be a working balance and cushion against adverse conditions.
2. The plan provides for tax reduction without impairment of State services. It would not prevent the State from undertaking new services that may be needed. This would be a tax reduction only when there is a sufficient excess of adequate reserves.
3. The plan provides for reduction in taxes without lessening the amount the public schools will receive from the traditional one-third of general revenue allotted to them. In fact, the suggested legislation would give the public schools this year more than a million dollars in addition to what they are already getting.
4. The plan tends to relate State expenditures more closely than at present to the amount of money which the State takes from its taxpayers and prevents accumulation of excess reserves to the point where they tempt unnecessary spending.

I know the members of this General Assembly have labored long and hard in consideration of important legislation. You are to be commended for what you have done. You have weighed carefully the large number of bills that have been introduced. It is in your favor that the vast majority of those bills which should not have been passed have been sidetracked. You have a record of good legislation adopted to your credit.

Many of you are anxious to wind up this session and return to your respective businesses and to spend more time with your loved ones in the home. I pledge you my wholehearted support and cooperation in achieving this desire.

You should not, and must not, leave until you have completed the job you came here to do—that is, to serve the best interests of the people of our great State.

I consider it most important of all that you act favorably upon two vital matters before you return home. One is to provide more revenue for our rapidly deteriorating State highway system, and two, to adopt the tax reduction program I am proposing today.

FORREST SMITH,
Governor of Missouri.

October 23, 1951

TO THE SENATE

OCTOBER 25, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1330

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

October 25, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

John Alvin White, 2501 Sylvania Street, St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Mediation, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, an employee holding membership in a labor union, for a term ending October 25, 1954, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Gerald H. Frieling, 1202 Romany Road, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Mediation, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, an employer of labor, for a term ending October 25, 1954, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

OCTOBER 25, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1331

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

October 25, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Doctor D. W. McKinnon, St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the Missouri Dental Board, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending October 25, 1956, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

OCTOBER 31, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1345

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

October 31, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Albert D. Sheppard, Doniphan, Missouri, as Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor; vice, John A. Harris, deceased.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

OCTOBER 31, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1345

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

October 31, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

George M. Reed, Waynesville, Pulaski County, Missouri, as State Service Officer, for a term of four years and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

NOVEMBER 13, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1384

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

November 13, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Gale F. Johnston, 3 Brentmoor Park, Clayton, Missouri, as a Commissioner of the Bi-State Development Agency, Department of Business and Administration, for a term ending five years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

NOVEMBER 30, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1514-1515

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

November 30, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

George D. Clayton, Jr., Hannibal, Missouri, as a member of the State Commission of Resources and Development, Department of Business and Administration, for a term ending six years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

NOVEMBER 30, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1515

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

November 30, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Herman M. Haag, Columbia, Missouri, as a member of the State Commission of Resources and Development, Department of Business and Administration, for a term ending six years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

NOVEMBER 30, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1515

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

November 30, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

D. W. Snyder, Jr., Jefferson City, Missouri, as a member of the State Commission of Resources and Development, Department of Business and Administration, for a term ending six years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

NOVEMBER 30, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1516

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

November 30, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Henry Kenyon, Koshkonong, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Fruit Experiment Station, State Department of Education, for a term ending six years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

DECEMBER 13, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1572

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

December 13, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

J. G. Morgan, Unionville, Missouri, as a member of the State Highway Commission, Department of Highways, for a term of six years and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

DECEMBER 18, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1572-1573

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

December 18, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Bruce Williams, Joplin, Missouri, as Chairman of the State Board of Registration for Architects and Professional Engineers, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term of six years and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Everett Johns, St. Joseph, Missouri, as an architect member of the State Board of Registration for Architects and Professional Engineers, Division of Registration and Examination,

State Department of Education, for a term of six years and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

DECEMBER 28, 1951

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1591-1592

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

December 28, 1951

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Horace Blackwell, 42 East 55 Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for Kansas City, Missouri, for a term beginning January 1, 1952 and ending May 7, 1953, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Elmo B. Hunter, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 4, 1952

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1592

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 4, 1952

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointments to office:

Cliff G. Scruggs, Jefferson City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University of Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1958, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Joseph D. Elliff, Columbia, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University of Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1958, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Dr. A. W. Fox, Hannibal, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University of Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1958, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 14, 1952

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1592-1593

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 14, 1952

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Charles G. Ross, Jr., Caruthersville, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, State Department of Education, for a term ending January 1, 1953, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, C. D. Matthews, III, deceased.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 23, 1952

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1602

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 23, 1952

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Warren Adams, 3006 Mitchell Avenue, St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Joseph, Missouri, for a term ending November 7, 1953, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, W. L. Shaffer, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 19, 1952

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1603

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 19, 1952

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

John A. Williams, Pacific, Missouri, as a member of the State Tax Commission, Department of Revenue, for a term ending January 23, 1958, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Clarence Evans, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 3, 1952

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1663

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 3, 1952

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

E. L. Dale (Republican), Carthage, Missouri, as a member of the State Commission of Resources and Development, State Department of Business and Administration, for a term ending six years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Louis H. Breuer, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 17, 1952

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1760

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 17, 1952

Honorable William Quinn, President Pro Tem, State Senate of Missouri, Jefferson City, Missouri:

Dear Senator Quinn:

I have had several long distance telephone conversations and also some correspondence with Governor Johnston Murray of Oklahoma relative to a proposed four-state turnpike authority of a toll road from Galveston, Texas, extending north through Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, Wichita, Topeka, Kansas City, and St. Louis.

I think this is of sufficient importance to the State of Missouri that a commission should be appointed to make a study of this proposed four-state authority as it will necessitate some changes in our present law.

I am suggesting that this commission be composed of members of both houses of our State legislature.

Very truly yours,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 31, 1952

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1863

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 31, 1952

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Doctor Buell O. Boring, 3927 Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending March 18, 1955, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 31, 1952

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1863

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 31, 1952

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Elizabeth C. McIntosh, St. Luke's Hospital, 5535 Delmar, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Nurses, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending March 18, 1955, and until her successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 31, 1952

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1864

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 31, 1952

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Doctor Lial J. Shay, Fayette, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending March 18, 1955, and until his successor is

appointed and qualified; vice, Dr. Vernon H. Grogan, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 31, 1952

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1864

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 31, 1952

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Doctor S. J. Durham, 204½ East High Street, Jefferson City, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending March 18, 1955, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 31, 1952

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1865

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 31, 1952

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Doctor T. C. Oyler, Brookfield, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending March 18, 1955, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 31, 1952

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1865

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 31, 1952

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Doctor Louis H. Bender, 3802 Bayless Avenue, Lemay, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending March 18, 1955, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, Dr. A. L. Nickson, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 1, 1952

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 2124-2125

To the House of Representatives of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I return to you House Bill No. 368, entitled:

"AN ACT

"To repeal sections 370.220 and 370.310, RSMo 1949, relating to the method of making loans and operation of credit unions, and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections relating to the same subject matter and to be numbered sections 370.220 and 370.310."

On April 1, 1952, I approved said House Bill No. 368.

This bill raises the maximum amount of an unsecured loan which may be made by Missouri credit unions from \$300 to \$500.

It is my desire to approve legislation which would provide credit where it is, in the opinion of the credit unions, proper and justified.

I have approved this legislation with considerable reluctance because this bill could encourage a trend toward over-extension of credit.

It is my hope, however, that this bill will not, in any respect, result in any departure from a sound and conservative operation of any credit union.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 1, 1952

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 2125-2126

To the House of Representatives of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I return to you House Bill No. 370, entitled:

"AN ACT

"To repeal section 370.290, RSMo 1949, relating to the borrowing power and authority of credit unions, and to enact in lieu thereof a new section relating to the same subject, to be known as section 370.290."

On April 1, 1952, I approved said House Bill No. 370.

This bill raises the maximum amount of bills payable of credit unions from 25% to 50% of the capital, surplus and reserve fund.

My desire is to approve legislation which will provide for an extension in the limit of bills payable where, in the opinion of the credit union, such would be proper and justified.

Therefore, I have approved this legislation with some reluctance because this bill could encourage a trend toward overextension of liabilities.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 7, 1952

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1874-1875

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 7, 1952

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Raymond Lucy, Parma, Missouri, as a member of the State Commission of Resources and Development, Department of Business and Administration, for a term ending November 21, 1953, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, M. R. Rowland, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 8, 1952

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 2155-2156

To the House of Representatives of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I return to you House Substitute for House Bill No. 50, entitled:

“AN ACT

“Authorizing constitutional charter cities having a population of more than seven hundred thousand inhabitants to levy and collect, by ordinance for general revenue purposes, an earnings tax on the salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation earned by its residents; on the salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation earned by nonresidents of the city for work done or services performed or rendered in the city; on the net profits of associations, businesses or other activities conducted by residents; on the net profits of associations, businesses or other activities conducted in the city by nonresidents; and on the net profits earned by all corporations as the result of work done or services performed or rendered and business or other activities conducted in the city; authorizing exemptions and deductions from the gross earnings of employees; providing for the deduction of necessary expenses of operation from the gross profits and earnings of associations, businesses or other activities and corporations; and authorizing such cities to impose upon employers the duty of collecting and remitting to the city any tax that may be

levied upon the earnings of employees pursuant to this act, and to prescribe penalties for failure to perform such duty with an expiration date."

On April 8, 1952, I approved said House Substitute for House Bill No. 50.

I am signing this bill with some reluctance since I do not believe that this tax is the solution to the financial difficulties of the City of St. Louis.

My signing this bill does not, in any way, commit me to the policy of believing that this tax is fair. In fact, I feel that this tax places a burden upon those least able to pay, and is taxation without representation upon these taxpayers who do not reside within the limits of the city.

The need of additional city revenue is apparent to me; without which, some city services might be curtailed or discontinued. I have been assured by the Mayor that the Board of Aldermen has promised that it will not exact a levy in excess of one-half of one per cent. I feel it is my sworn duty as Governor to assist and help in every way possible all political subdivisions of the State which are in dire financial difficulty. The General Assembly must have felt likewise because the bill has been before it for consideration many months.

My signing of this bill does not, of itself, establish an earnings tax. It merely authorizes this tax to be enacted by the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen who are the legally elected spokesmen for the people of the City of St. Louis, and who are accountable and answerable to the voters at the polls.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 9, 1952

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1878

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 9, 1952

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I return to you Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 275, entitled:

"AN ACT

"To repeal section 43.050, RSMo 1949, relating to the Missouri state highway patrol and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to the same subject to be known as section 43.050, with an emergency clause."

On April 9, 1952, I approved said Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 275.

In returning Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 275, I call attention to the fact that the emergency clause failed [of] adoption in the Senate.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 15, 1952

*From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 2164-2165**To the House of Representatives of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:*

I return to you House Joint and Concurrent Resolution No. 11, entitled:

"JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

"Submitting to the qualified voters of the State of Missouri an amendment repealing Section 26(b) of Article VI,

Constitution of the State of Missouri, 1945, relating to the limitation or indebtedness of political subdivisions, and enacting in lieu thereof a new section relating to the same subject to be known as Section 26(b)."

As indicated, the contents of this Resolution were noted and assented to by me on the 15th day of April, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 21, 1952

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1912

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 21, 1952

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Ray R. Dolan, 27 Frontenac Drive, St. Louis County, Missouri, as a member of the Missouri Real Estate Commission, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending three years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 21, 1952

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1912-1913

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 21, 1952

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

Rolla E. Stephens, Joplin, Missouri, as a member of the Missouri Real Estate Commission, Division of Registration and Examination, State Department of Education, for a term ending three years from the time of his appointment and qualification and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; vice, reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 22, 1952

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1913

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 22, 1952

To the Senate of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your consent and approval the following appointment to office:

David T. Beals III, 1401 Dunford Circle, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for Kansas City, Missouri, for a term ending October 14, 1954, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice, George Fiske, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST SMITH,
Governor.

MEMORANDA OF PROCLAMATIONS AND WRITS OF ELECTION

JANUARY 13, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 275

The Governor issued a proclamation proclaiming the week of January 14-21, to be "Jaycee Week."

JANUARY 29, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 284

The Governor issued a proclamation, proclaiming Sunday, February 6th as Boy Scout Sunday and the week of February 6th to 12th as "Boy Scout Week."

FEBRUARY 1, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 286

The Governor issued a proclamation, proclaiming the period of February 20-27, 1949, as American Brotherhood Week in Missouri.

FEBRUARY 8, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 290

The Governor issued a proclamation, proclaiming the period of February 12 through February 22, 1949, as "National Security Week."

FEBRUARY 21, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 299

The Governor issued a proclamation proclaiming Friday, March 4, 1949, as World Day of Prayer in Missouri.

MARCH 9, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 308

The Governor issued a Proclamation requesting that the week May 15 to 21 be observed as "White Cane Week," as an emblem of the right of the blind to work and enjoy some of the many blessings of Life.

MARCH 21, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 315

The Governor proclaimed April 6, 1949, Army Day.

MARCH 28, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 320

The Governor proclaimed the month of April, 1949, as Enlisted Reserve Corps Month.

APRIL 2, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 323

The Governor issued a Proclamation setting apart April 13, 1949, as Jefferson Day.

APRIL 14, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 329

The Governor proclaimed "Good Friday," calling upon Christian people of Mo. to lay aside material things and pay homage to the God who created us and to the Savior who redeemed us.

APRIL 20, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 332

The Governor proclaimed the week April 24-30 as Mental Health Week in Mo.

APRIL 25, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 335

The Governor proclaimed the week beginning May 1, 1949, as National Music Week.

MAY 3, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 339

The Governor proclaimed Sunday, May 8, 1949, as "Mother's Day."

MAY 9, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 342

The Governor proclaimed Sunday, May 15th, as Missouri Student Nurse Sunday.

MAY 12, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 344

The Governor proclaimed Saturday, May 28, as Buddy Poppy Day in Missouri.

MAY 19, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 347

The Governor proclaimed Sunday, May 22, 1949, as National Maritime Day.

MAY 27, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 351

The Governor proclaimed June, 1949, as June Dairy Month for the State of Missouri.

JUNE 10, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 357

The Governor proclaimed June 14, 1949, as Flag Day in Mo.

JUNE 16, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 360

The Governor issued a Proclamation asking that full support be given U.S.O. Committee [sic] and be included in the Community Chests.

JUNE 17, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 361

The Governor issued a Proclamation declaring June 19, 1949, as "Father's Day."

JULY 5, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 371

The Governor issued a proclamation declaring the month of July, 1949, as "Ragweed Control Month."

SEPTEMBER 6, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 400

The Governor issued a Proclamation proclaiming Sunday, Sept. 18, 1949, as Mo. State Sanatorium Day.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 400

The Governor issued a proclamation designating the month of October as Parent-Teacher Membership Month.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 402

The Governor proclaimed the week Sept. 9-15 Polio Emergency Week.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 404

The Governor proclaimed Sat., Sept. 17, 1949, as Constitution Day.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 405

The Governor proclaimed the week September 25-October 2 Religious Education Week.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 405

The Governor proclaimed the first week in October as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 406

The Governor proclaimed Sunday, Oct. 9, as Crop Sunday.

OCTOBER 3, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 413

The Governor proclaimed Oct. 8 as "National Newspaper-boy Day."

OCTOBER 11, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 417

The Governor proclaimed the week of Oct. 23-29 as Child Accident Prevention Week.

OCTOBER 26, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 426

The Governor proclaimed the week of Oct. 30 as "National Flower Week."

OCTOBER 31, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 429

The Governor proclaimed the week beginning Oct. 31 as "National Apple Week in Mo."

NOVEMBER 1, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 429

The Governor proclaimed the week Oct. 31-Nov. 5 as "Know Your Automobile Dealer Week."

NOVEMBER 9, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 433

The Governor proclaimed the week of November 7, 1949, as "American Legion Recognition Week."

NOVEMBER 16, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 436

The Governor proclaimed Saturday, November 19, as "Kid's Day" in State of Missouri.

NOVEMBER 21, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 438

The Governor proclaimed Thursday, Nov. 24, 1949, as "Thanksgiving Day."

DECEMBER 5, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 447

The Governor proclaimed Thursday, December 15th, as "Bill of Rights Day."

DECEMBER 8, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 448

The Governor proclaimed the week of December 4th to December 11, 1949, as "Civil Air Patrol Week."

DECEMBER 31, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 459

The Governor proclaimed January 5 as "George Washington Carver Day."

DECEMBER 31, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 459

The Governor proclaimed Sunday, January 1, as "Good Neighbor Day."

JANUARY 11, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 464

The Governor proclaimed January 16-31 as 1950 March of Dimes.

FEBRUARY 2, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 479

The Governor proclaimed Monday, Feb. 6, 1950, as Children[s] Dental Health Day.

FEBRUARY 6, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 481

The Governor proclaimed the week, Feb. 6 to 12, as "Boy Scout Week."

FEBRUARY 9, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 483

The Governor proclaimed February 11, 1950, Thomas Alva Edison Day.

FEBRUARY 9, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 483

The Governor issued two Writs of Election for election April 4, 1950, to elect successors for Hon. Harry Schendel, member of House of Representatives [and] for Hon. Frank Dickmann, Jr., member of House of Representatives.

FEBRUARY 10, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 484

The Governor proclaimed the week beginning Feb. 13, 1950, as American Heart Week.

FEBRUARY 14, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 487

The Governor proclaimed the week beginning Feb. 19 as Missouri Future Farmer Week.

FEBRUARY 17, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 489

The Governor proclaimed Feb. 24, 1950, as "World Day of Prayer."

FEBRUARY 28, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 495

The Governor proclaimed the month of March, 1950, as "Red Cross Month."

DECEMBER 31, 1949

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 459

The Governor proclaimed Sunday, January 1, as "Good Neighbor Day."

JANUARY 11, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 464

The Governor proclaimed January 16-31 as 1950 March of Dimes.

FEBRUARY 2, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 479

The Governor proclaimed Monday, Feb. 6, 1950, as Children[s] Dental Health Day.

FEBRUARY 6, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 481

The Governor proclaimed the week, Feb. 6 to 12, as "Boy Scout Week."

FEBRUARY 9, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 483

The Governor proclaimed February 11, 1950, Thomas Alva Edison Day.

FEBRUARY 9, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 483

The Governor issued two Writs of Election for election April 4, 1950, to elect successors for Hon. Harry Schendel, member of House of Representatives [and] for Hon. Frank Dickmann, Jr., member of House of Representatives.

FEBRUARY 10, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 484

The Governor proclaimed the week beginning Feb. 13, 1950, as American Heart Week.

FEBRUARY 14, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 487

The Governor proclaimed the week beginning Feb. 19 as Missouri Future Farmer Week.

FEBRUARY 17, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 489

The Governor proclaimed Feb. 24, 1950, as "World Day of Prayer."

FEBRUARY 28, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 495

The Governor proclaimed the month of March, 1950, as "Red Cross Month."

MARCH 3, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 497

The Governor proclaimed the month from March 9 to April 9 as "Easter Seal Month."

MARCH 14, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 502

The Governor proclaimed the week of March 19-25, 1950, as "Wildlife Restoration Week."

MARCH 21, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 507

The Governor proclaimed June, 1950, as "Rededication Month."

MARCH 27, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 511

The Governor proclaimed the month of April, 1950, as "Cancer Control Month."

APRIL 10, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 520

The Governor proclaimed April 13, Thomas Jefferson's Birthday, as Jefferson Day.

APRIL 24, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 526

The Governor proclaimed May 1, 1950, as Loyalty Day.

MAY 2, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 533

The Governor proclaimed May 15 through July 4 as "Savings Bond Independence Drive."

MAY 3, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 533

The Governor proclaimed the week beginning May 7, 1950, as "National Music Week."

MAY 3, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 534

The Governor proclaimed the results of the Referendum on House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 185.

MAY 9, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 537

The Governor proclaimed Sunday, May 14, 1950, as "Mother's Day."

MAY 12, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 538

The Governor proclaimed May 15-21, 1950, as "White Cane Week."

MAY 16, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 540

The Governor proclaimed June 9, 10, and 11, 1950, as "35th Division Reunion Days."

MAY 16, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 540

The Governor proclaimed Saturday, May 20, 1950, as "Armed Forces Day."

MAY 31, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 547

The Governor proclaimed June, 1950, as "June Dairy Month for the State of Missouri."

JUNE 13, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 555

The Governor proclaimed the following Proclamation[s]: June 11-16, 1950, as "Engineer Week," June 14, 1950, as "Flag Day."

JUNE 13, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 555

The Governor proclaimed June 11 to June 17, 1950, as "Fraternal Week."

JUNE 15, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 557

The Governor proclaimed Sunday, June 18, 1950, as "Father's Day."

JUNE 16, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1947-1950, p. 557

The Governor proclaimed the month of July, 1950, as "Ragweed Control Month."

AUGUST 29, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 17

The Governor issued a Proclamation to create a State Council of Defense.

AUGUST 31, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 19

The Governor proclaimed the following Proclamations: The period from September 3 through September 8, 1950, as "Urban League Week," and September 3, 1950, as "Eugene Field's One Hundredth Anniversary."

SEPTEMBER 11, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 24

The Lt. and Acting Governor proclaimed Sunday, Sept. 17, 1950, as "Constitution Day."

SEPTEMBER 12, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 24

The Lt. Governor proclaimed Oct. 22-29, 1950, as Beauty Salon Week.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 26

The Lt. Governor proclaimed the month of September, 1950, as "Crusade for Freedom Month."

SEPTEMBER 15, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 26

The Lt. Governor proclaimed Saturday, Sept. 23, 1950, as "Kids' Day in Missouri."

SEPTEMBER 22, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 29

The Governor made the following Proclamations: October 24 to Oct. 1, 1950, as "United Nations Day." September 24 to Oct. 1, 1950, as "Religious Education Week."

SEPTEMBER 23, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 30

The Governor proclaimed October 1-7 as "National Employ The Physically Handicapped Week."

OCTOBER 3, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 36

The Governor proclaimed Sunday, Oct. 8, 1950, as "Prison Sunday."

OCTOBER 5, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 37

The Governor proclaimed the week of October 8-14, 1950, as "Fire Prevention Week."

OCTOBER 20, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 45

The Governor proclaimed the week of October twenty-second through October twenty-eighth, as "Child Accident Prevention Week."

OCTOBER 23, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 46

The Governor proclaimed October 24 as United Nations Day for dedication of World Freedom Bell.

OCTOBER 30, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 51

The Governor proclaimed November 6 through 11, 1950, as "American Legion Recognition Week."

NOVEMBER 8, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 55

The Governor proclaimed November 10, 1950, as the 175th Anniversary of the United States Marine Corps.

NOVEMBER 17, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 60

The Governor proclaimed Thursday, November 23, 1950, as Thanksgiving Day.

DECEMBER 12, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 74

The Governor proclaimed Friday, Dec. 22, 1950, as "Day of Public Prayer."

DECEMBER 13, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 75

The Governor issued a proclamation certifying that *Thomas C. Hennings, Jr.*, was elected United States Senator of Missouri.

DECEMBER 14, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 76

The Governor issued a proclamation proclaiming the results of the 1950 election relating to Constitutional Amendment and Judges under the non-partisan Court Plan.

DECEMBER 29, 1950

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 82

The Governor proclaimed January 1, 1951, as "Good Neighbor Day" and each Tuesday evening of 1951, from six p.m. until midnight as "Good Neighbor Evening."

JANUARY 10, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 90

The Governor issued a Writ of Election on the Sheriff of New Madrid County to supply a vacancy in the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District caused by the death of Senator Yewell Lawrence.

JANUARY 15, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 92

The Governor proclaimed the period of January 17 to January 23, 1951, as "National Thrift Week."

JANUARY 25, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 100

The Governor proclaimed Feb. 9, 1951, as "World Day of Prayer."

JANUARY 31, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 104

The Governor proclaimed Monday, February 5, 1951, as "Children's Dental Health Day."

FEBRUARY 5, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 109

The Governor proclaimed Sunday, Feb. 11, 1951, as "Thomas Alva Edison Day."

FEBRUARY 9, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 112

The Governor issued a Writ of Election on the sheriff of the City of St. Louis, directing him to call a special election, Friday, Mar. 9, 1951, in the 11th Congressional District of the City of St. Louis to fill a vacancy in U.S. Congress caused by the death of John B. Sullivan.

FEBRUARY 15, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 115

The Governor proclaimed the week beginning February 18, 1951, and ending February 24, 1951, as "Engineers' Week In Missouri."

FEBRUARY 19, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 118

The Governor proclaimed the month of February 25 through Easter Sunday, March 25, as "Easter Seal Month."

FEBRUARY 27, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 124

The Governor proclaimed the month of March, 1951, as "Red Cross Month."

MARCH 14, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 134

The Governor proclaimed the week of March 18 through March 24, 1951, as "Wildlife Restoration Week."

MARCH 21, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 138

The Governor issued a Writ of Election on the Sheriff of Barton County to supply a vacancy in the House of Representatives caused by the Death of Honorable Joseph Ihm.

MARCH 28, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 143

The Governor proclaimed April, 1951, as "Cancer Control Month."

APRIL 4, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 149

The Governor proclaimed the week April 9 to 15, 1951, as "National Non-Sectarian Sunday School Week."

APRIL 24, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 161

The Governor proclaimed May 1, 1951, as "Loyalty Day."

APRIL 30, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 164

The Governor proclaimed the week of May 6-13, 1951, as "National Music Week."

MAY 2, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 167

The Governor proclaimed the week of May 1 to 7, 1951, as Correct Posture Week.

MAY 8, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 170

The Governor proclaimed the period of May 12 through May 18, 1951, as "National Defense Week."

MAY 14, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 173

The Governor proclaimed Saturday, May 19, 1951, as "Armed Forces Day."

MAY 15, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 174

The Governor proclaimed Sunday, May 20, 1951, as "I Am An American Day."

MAY 28, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 181

The Governor proclaimed the first Sunday in June, 1951, as "Shut-Ins' Day."

MAY 31, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 183

The Governor proclaimed the period of June, 1951, as "June Dairy Month."

JUNE 6, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 187

The Governor proclaimed the week of June 10th to 16th as "Fraternal Week."

JUNE 11, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 189

The Governor proclaimed Sunday, June 17, 1951, as "Father's Day."

JUNE 12, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 190

The Governor proclaimed June 14, 1951, as "Flag Day."

JUNE 25, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 196

The Governor proclaimed the month of July, 1951, as "Ragweed Control Month."

JUNE 25, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 197

The Governor issued a writ of election on the Sheriff of Atchison County for a special election to replace *Dr. J. A. Gray*, State Representative, deceased.

JULY 7, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 204

The Governor issued a proclamation declaring an emergency existing regarding the Missouri State highways.

JULY 10, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 207

The Governor issued a writ of election on the sheriff of Stoddard County to supply a vacancy in the House of Representatives caused by the resignation of Honorable Doc Brydon.

JULY 14, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 209

The Governor proclaimed a state [of] emergency existing due to the Missouri river flood.

JULY 31, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 217

The Governor proclaimed the period of August 5 to August 11 as "Vegetable Week."

AUGUST 6, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 221

The Governor proclaimed the month of October, 1951, as "Parent-Teacher Membership Month."

AUGUST 29, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 234

The Governor proclaimed the period September 3-30 as "Crusade For Freedom Month."

AUGUST 30, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 235

The Governor proclaimed Sunday, October 7, 1951, as "Christian Education Week."

SEPTEMBER 5, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 237

The Governor proclaimed September 14, 1951, as "National Anthem Day."

SEPTEMBER 11, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 241

The Governor proclaimed Monday, September 17, 1951, as "Constitution Day."

SEPTEMBER 12, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 241

The Governor proclaimed October 4, 1951, as "Library Day."

SEPTEMBER 15, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 243

The Governor made the following Proclamation: Saturday, September 22, 1951, as "Kids Day In Missouri."

SEPTEMBER 18, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 244

The Governor made the following Proclamations: Tuesday, October 16, 1951, as "Missouri Day At The American Royal" and the period October 1 to November 30, 1951, as "Movie-time U.S.A."

SEPTEMBER 19, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 245

The Governor proclaimed the week of September 23-29 as "Business Women's Week."

SEPTEMBER 26, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 250

The Governor proclaimed the week of October 7, 1951, to be observed in the State of Missouri as "Fire Prevention Week."

SEPTEMBER 26, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 250

The Governor proclaimed the week of October 7th to 13th, 1951, [for] the observance of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week."

OCTOBER 9, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 257

The Governor proclaimed the week of October 21st through Oct. 27, 1951, as *Child Accident Prevention Week*.

OCTOBER 9, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 257

The Governor issued a writ of election on the Sheriff of Pemsco County to supply a vacancy in the House of Representatives caused by the death of the Honorable John T. Buckley.

OCTOBER 10, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 257

The Governor proclaimed the week of October 14 through Oct. 20, 1951, as "National Letter Writing Week."

OCTOBER 18, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 261

The Governor proclaimed Oct. 24, 1951, as "*United Nations Day*."

OCTOBER 24, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 265

The Governor proclaimed the week of November 11 to 18 as "Aid Amp Week," sponsored by the National Amputation Foundation.

OCTOBER 26, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 268

The Governor proclaimed the week of October 28 to November 4 as "National Flower Week" in this State.

NOVEMBER 1, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 271

The Governor proclaimed Nov. 4-11, 1951, as "Beauty Salon Week."

NOVEMBER 14, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 276

The Governor issued a Writ of Election on the sheriff of Dent County to supply the vacancy in the House of Representatives caused by the death of Hon. G. C. Cooley.

NOVEMBER 14, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 277

The Governor proclaimed and declared Thursday, November 22, 1951, as *Thanksgiving Day*.

DECEMBER 7, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 290

The Governor proclaimed Saturday, December 15, 1951, as "Bill of Rights Day."

DECEMBER 11, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 291

The Governor issued a Writ of Election, to supply vacancy, caused by Hon. D. W. Gilmore, resigned as State Senator of 27th Senatorial District; to be held on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1952, within the limits composing the 27th Senatorial District.

DECEMBER 12, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 291

The Governor issued a Writ of Election to supply vacancy caused by death of Representative John H. Holt, to be held on Tuesday, January 8, 1952, within the limits of *Madison County*.

DECEMBER 17, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 293

The Governor proclaimed that all practice safety on highways during the Christmas and New Year holiday season especially.

DECEMBER 26, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 296

The Governor proclaimed Friday, December 28, 1951, as *Seebee Day* in Missouri.

DECEMBER 26, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 296

The Governor proclaimed Tuesday, January 1, 1952, as "Good Neighbor Day" and that citizens observe each Tuesday from 6 P.M. until midnight as *Good Neighbor Evening* to the end that the year 1952 may become in fact a "Good Neighbor Year."

DECEMBER 26, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 296

The Governor proclaimed January 5, 1952, as "George Washington Carver Day."

DECEMBER 27, 1951

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 297

The Governor proclaimed January as "March of Dimes" month.

JANUARY 3, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 300

The Governor proclaimed 1952 as "Girl Scout Anniversary Year."

JANUARY 3, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 300

The Governor proclaimed Jan. 17 to Jan. 23, 1952, as "National Thrift Week."

JANUARY 7, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 302

The Governor issued a Writ of Election on the sheriff of St. Francois County to supply a vacancy in the House of Representatives caused by the death of the Hon. Harry Denman.

JANUARY 29, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 316

The Governor proclaimed the period of February 12 through February 22, 1952, as National Defense Week.

FEBRUARY 2, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 319

The Governor proclaimed Monday, February 4, 1952, to be Children's Dental Health Day in the State of Missouri.

FEBRUARY 4, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 320

The Governor proclaimed February 11, the inventor's birthday, as Thomas Alva Edison Day in Missouri.

FEBRUARY 9, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 324

The Governor proclaimed the month of February to be observed in the State of Missouri as American Heart Month.

FEBRUARY 13, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 326

The Governor proclaimed March 4 as President's Day in honor of the office of the President of the United States of America.

FEBRUARY 14, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 327

The Governor proclaimed the week beginning February 17, 1952, and ending February 23, 1952, shall [be] designated as Engineers' Week in Missouri.

FEBRUARY 21, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 333

The Governor proclaimed February 29, 1952, as World Day of Prayer on behalf of our nation and her leaders.

MARCH 10, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 344

The Governor proclaimed the period of March 13-April 13, 1952, as Easter Seal Month in Missouri.

MARCH 14, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 348

The Governor proclaimed the week of March 16 through March 22, 1952, as National Wildlife [Week] in Missouri.

MARCH 24, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 354

The Governor proclaimed March 30, 1952, as "Shut-ins' Day" in Missouri.

MARCH 25, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 355

The Governor proclaimed the month of April as Cancer Control Month in Missouri.

APRIL 4, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 363

The Governor proclaimed April 13, 1952, as Jefferson Day.

APRIL 11, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 367

The Governor proclaimed the period from April 14 to 20, 1952, as Sunday School Week in Missouri.

APRIL 15, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 369

The Governor proclaimed the week of April 20-27, 1952, as World Fellowship Week.

APRIL 21, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p.373

The Governor proclaimed a state of emergency exists in and along the flooded areas adjacent to the Missouri River as it enters the northern boundry [sic] of Missouri and passes through the State, and in and along the flooded areas adjacent to the Mississippi River as it enters the northern boundry [sic] of the State.

APRIL 21, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 373

The Governor proclaimed the week of May 11-18, 1952, as Electronics Week.

APRIL 28, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 377

The Governor proclaimed May 1, 1952, as Loyalty Day in Missouri.

APRIL 30, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 380

The Governor proclaimed the week of May 1 to 7, 1952, as Good Posture Week.

MAY 1, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 381

The Governor proclaimed May 4-11, 1952, as National Music Week.

MAY 2, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 382

The Governor proclaimed the week of May 5, 1952. as
Typographical Week.

MAY 3, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 383

The Governor proclaimed Sunday, May 11, 1952, as
Mother's Day.

MAY 10, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 387

The Governor proclaimed May 17, 1952, as "Armed Forces
Day."

MAY 19, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 392

The Governor issued a proclamation making known the
electoral districts.

MAY 20, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 393

The Governor proclaimed Thursday, May 22, 1952, as
National Maritime Day.

MAY 29, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 398

The Governor proclaimed the period of June, 1952, as
Dairy Month.

JUNE 2, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 401

The Governor proclaimed the week of June 8-14 as Fraternal Week.

JUNE 10, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 405

The Governor proclaimed Sunday, June 15, 1952, as Father's Day.

JUNE 17, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 410

The Governor proclaimed the week of June 29 to July 4 as "Freedom Week."

JUNE 25, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 413

The Governor proclaimed the month of July, 1952, as Ragweed Control Month.

JULY 1, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 418

The Governor called the attention of all persons charged with the enforcement of laws to devote the greatest possible effort to protect the lives and property of all citizens on the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

JULY 28, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 431

The Governor proclaimed the period of July 31 to August 9 as National Vegetable Week.

AUGUST 15, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 443

The Governor proclaimed 44 counties of the Southern portion of the State constitute a disaster area.

AUGUST 29, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 451

The Governor filed 2 Proclamations issued by Lt. Gov. James T. Blair relative to importation of swine into the State and to Veterinarian Inspectors of Sales.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 453

The Governor issued a Writ to supply a vacancy in the 14th Senatorial District caused by the death of Hon. Frank N. Frisby.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 462

The Governor issued a proclamation urging everyone to register in the Nov. 4 election.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 466

The Governor proclaimed Saturday, Sept. 27, as National Kid's Week; and the week of Sept. 28 to Oct. 4, 1952, as Business Women's Week.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 468

The Governor proclaimed the week of Oct. 5 to 11, 1952, National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.

OCTOBER 3, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 470

The Governor proclaimed the week Oct. 12 to Oct. 16, inclusive, as Credit Union Week and Oct. 16 as Credit Union Day.

OCTOBER 15, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 476.

The Governor proclaimed the week [of] Oct. 14-25 as "Child Accident Prevention Week."

OCTOBER 25, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 482

The Governor proclaimed the week Oct. 26-Nov. 1, 1952, incl. as "Girl Scout Week in Mo."

NOVEMBER 1, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 485

The Governor proclaimed a state of emergency, and during the effective period of this proclamation, prohibits the hunting of deer, quail, rabbits, squirrels, raccoons, opossums and foxes, and all other animals, *ferae naturae*, and all fishing in the streams and lakes and waters in the State of Missouri, and needless trespassing in fields and along the streams, and picnicing and camping and any other outdoor activity where camp fires or the careless handling of fire or matches might result in uncontrolled and needless fire, etc.

NOVEMBER 10, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 489

The Governor canceled the Executive Order¹ issued on Nov. 1, 1952, relating to hunting, fishing and all other outdoor activities.

NOVEMBER 19, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 494

State of emergency at Hopkins, Mo.

The Governor proclaimed a state of emergency on account of storm.

NOVEMBER 21, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 495

The Governor of Missouri hereby proclaim[s] and declare[s] Thurs., Nov. 27, 1952, as Thanksgiving Day.

¹The document referred to is a proclamation, not an Executive Order.

NOVEMBER 26, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 497

The Governor issued a proclamation declaring the week Dec. 1-6, 1952, as Civil Air Patrol Week.

DECEMBER 1, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 499

James T. Blair, Lieutenant Governor, issues and[an] appeal to all citizens in the interest of our Nation for useless waste and accidents.

DECEMBER 3, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 500

The Governor designated the week of Dec. 1 to Dec. 7, 1952, as Gold Star Family Week.

DECEMBER 4, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 500

The Governor issued a proclamation declaring the result of the General Election held Nov. 4, 1952, with regard to the Presidential Electors elected from each district in the State.

DECEMBER 8, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 502

The Governor proclaimed Dec. 7, 1952, the eleventh anniversary of the Attack upon Pearl Harbor and demonstrated the need for national defense.

DECEMBER 8, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 502

[The Governor proclaimed that] Dec. 15, 1952, marks the 161st Anniversary of the adoption of the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

DECEMBER 8, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 502

[The Governor proclaimed] Dec. 7 to 15, 1952, as Freedom Week.

DECEMBER 15, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 505

The Governor issued a proclamation proclaiming the results of the vote at the General election held Nov. 4, 1952, on Constitutional Amendments Nos. 1 & 2.

DECEMBER 23, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 508

The foregoing order issued under proclamation of the Governor of Missouri, Whereas the feeding of raw garbage is a potential source in the spreading or dissemination of the virus disease known as vesicular exanthema¹

¹This memorandum of the proclamation of December 23, 1952, is incomplete. The "foregoing order," only partially quoted in the *Register* and canceled by this proclamation, refers to one issued on July 22, 1952, by Acting Governor James T. Blair, which placed all garbage feedlots under quarantine and prohibited the removal of animals from such feedlots except to slaughtering establishments operated under Federal, State, or municipal meat inspection, and only under a special permit to be issued by a deputy veterinarian after clinical examination before shipment to determine that animals are free of all symptoms and lesions of *vesicular exanthema*.

DECEMBER 29, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 510

The Governor proclaims Jan. 1, 1953, as good neighbor day and every Tues. as good neighbor Tuesday.

DECEMBER 30, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 513

The Governor proclaimed the month of January, 1953, Egg Month.

DECEMBER 31, 1952

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1950-1952, p. 514

The Governor proclaimed the month of January, 1953, to be the March of Dimes Month.

JANUARY 7, 1953

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1953-1955, p. 4

The Governor proclaimed the week of January 17th through January 23rd, 1953, as National Thrift Week.

